FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Reportage on CSSR-USSR-Hungarian Maneuvers AA 1
Troops Face Winter Conditions AA 1
[Prague]
Prague TV Details Exercises AA 1
CTK Names Locations AA 2
Budapest TV Broadcast AA 2
Tirana: 'Warmongering Activity' AA 2

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Athens Conference on Nuclear-Free Balkans BB 1
Ceausescu Position Presented BB 1
[AGERPRES]
Bulgarian Delegates Urge Peace [BTA] BB 1
CSSR Delegate Speaks [CTK] BB 1
Warsaw Pact 'Peace' Proposals, Maneuvers Viewed BB 2
[Editorial in RUDE PRAVO 6 Feb]

ALBANIA

AWP Organ: Superpowers Stake Claims, Divide Seas B 1
Communique on Death of People's Hero Myslim Peza B 1
Funeral Commission B 2

BULGARIA

CIA 'Leaked' 'Secrets' to Press on Antonov Case C 1
Cunhal Speech on Receiving Dimitrov Order C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 2 Feb]
UN Secretary General To Arrive End February C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Statistical Office Reports 1983 Plan Fulfillment D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 31 Jan]
Trade Union, Science Academy Agreement Concluded D 18
Chnoupek Receives Swedish Official 7 February D 18
Western Media Accused of 'Disinformation' D 18
[Divis in RUDE PRAVO 6 Feb]
Korean Tripartite Talks Best Peace Guarantee D 20
["(AR)" in VECERNIK 1 Feb]
Protocol Signed With USSR Friendship Society D 20

Poland's Kowalczyk Heads Visiting SD Delegation D 21
Received by Indra D 21
Meets With Rohlicek D 21
Romania's Dobrescu Arrives for Working Visit D 21
Briefs: Christian Peace Conference Session; D 21
Cotton Contract With CSSR

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

PZPR's Barcikowski Meets Honecker, Ends Visit E 1
Talks With Schuerer, Departure E 2
Sindermann Receives Finnish Parliamentarians E 2
Further on Talks E 2
Axen Addresses Party College on Foreign Policy E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4/5 Feb]
Peace Movement Members Arrested in Weimar E 3
[Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 6 Feb]

HUNGARY

Paper Views Thatcher's 'Very Successful Visit' F 1
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 5 Feb]
Correction to Talks Called 'Building Blocks' F 2
Budapest Notes Changes in Foreign Currency Rates F 2
U.S. Dollars, Deutschmarks F 2
Polish Zloty F 3
Material, Price Board Chairman Interviewed F 3
Main Economic Objectives Met During 1983 F 11
Official Explains Store Efficiency Schemes F 12
New Hydroelectric Plant on Danube Planned F 13
Briefs: Protocol With Czechoslovakia F 14

POLAND

PAP Communique on U.S. Sanctions Announcement G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 3 Feb]
Urban Holds Press Conference 7 February G 3
Economic Situation G 3
Walesa Letter Press Coverage G 5
Nestorowicz on Import-Export Imbalance G 5
Planning Director Interviewed on Foreign Trade G 5
CSSR Trade Delegation Ends Warsaw Talks G 6

ROMANIA

Ceausescu, Committee View Accident, Gromyko Visit H 1
Chemistry Minister 'Released' H 3
SCINTEIA on USSR Relations, Gromyko Visit [4 Feb] H 3
Andrei Meets Canadian Governor-General in Ottawa H 4
CSSR Planning Commission Head Arrives 6 Feb H 5
[Bratislava]
Gere Meets Luxembourg Communist Party Leader H 5

YUGOSLAVIA


Italian Foreign Minister Continues Visit I 1
Views MNF in Lebanon I 1
[ANSA]
Exchanges Toast With Mojsov I 2
Mojsov Toast I 3
Meets With Planinc I 4
Holds Talks With Spiljak I 5
Meets Ljubicic I 5
Mojsov-Andreotti Talks Viewed I 5
LCY Presidium Disapproves of New CP in Spain I 6
CPSU Relations With Spanish CP's Discussed I 7
Spiljak Issues Statement on U.S. Visit I 9
[POLITIKA 6 Feb]
Mamula Returns From Visit to Egypt, Jordan I 10
Stanojevic Receives Bulgarian Minister Pankov I 11
Reljic Receives Bulgarian Tourism Head I 11
Vojvodina LC Report on Serbian Nationalism I 11
Lack of Reports on Kosovo Emigration Noted I 13
FEC Official Discusses New Economic Measures I 14
Vrhovec Nominated for SFRY Presidency I 15
TV Shows Attendance at 31 Jan Presidium Session I 16
Briefs: New Ambassador to Iraq; I 17
Yugoslavia-Romania Trade;
Military Area Newspaper

REPORTAGE ON CSSR-USSR-HUNGARIAN MANEUVERS

## Troops Face Winter Conditions

LD071534 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] [Announcer] The opening part of today's domestic section will be devoted to a report from the area of the joint winter exercises of the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian troops.

[Unidentified reporter] Changing winter weather, strong wind, rain mixed with snow, and tight schedules -- all these together have created demanding conditions for the establishment of communication centers of individual command posts. Communications troops had to be among the first to report combat readiness in the designated areas of the joint Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian troop exercises.

I am reporting from a staff post of the command center directing the exercise, where all reports on the troops' activities are channeled.

Comrade Colonel, how would you characterize the current situation?

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice] The troops have now moved into their respective starting positions in the exercise area. The transfer of the troops placed big demands on drivers and on the organizational work of commanders and staffs. Despite unfavorable weather, the transfer was carried out excellently and the troops demonstrated the high degree of their moral and political state and a high level of discipline. [end recording]

## Prague TV Details Exercises

LD072106 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Today's reportage by Colonel Jiri Soldat takes us to the place of the joint winter exercises of the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian troops.

[Begin Soldat recording] Active combat exercises started today in the specified areas of the joint maneuvers of the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian soldiers, taking place on our territory. In the vanguard informations, the tank, motorized and rifle units were moved to attack positions. We were following the action in which the Soviet and Czechoslovak units were fulfilling their task in one of the main areas of today's combat. One of the exercising sides carried out a parachute jump from helicopters in exceptionally difficult changing climatic conditions. Its aim was to destroy important defense objects and commander posts. The pilots of combat helicopters MI-24, covering the air landing operation, as well as the pilots of helicopters MI-8, out of which the jump proceeded, carried out the surprising maneuver absolutely accurately, and in the set deadline. The paratrooper units manifested outstanding physical, expert and moral readiness. A part of the units then adopted a defense line, set up quickly. The exercising commanders of the Soviet tank and the Czechoslovak motorized rifle units prepared a resolute strike for the liquidation of the air landing. Despite the difficult terrain, the drivers masterfully led their tanks for the attack at the defense line of the landing. The planned tasks were being fulfilled successfully today in all the areas of the exercises, in close combat cooperation with commanders, staffs and units of the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian armies. All the actions of the ground troops were taking place with uninterrupted air support.

[Unidentified speaker in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] What can you say about today's activities of the air force?

[Unidentified speaker in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] During the fulfillment of today's tasks in the exercises, our pilots, together with the Czechoslovak pilots, demonstrated outstanding combat morale and tactical knowledge. Despite complicated climatic conditions, the pilots accurately fulfilled the tasks, according to the set norms, within the set deadlines; they proved their excellent professional standard.

CTK Names Locations

LD072151 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Joint five-day exercises of Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian forces began today in the areas of the Czech towns of Podebrady, Liberec, Karlovy Vary and Plzen where the participating units took defensive positions.

Artillery and tank units of the Czechoslovak People's Army conducted active defense operations, units of the Soviet Army moving to their positions passed through areas contaminated by chemical substances. Also preparing for combat operations were units of the Hungarian People's Army:

Budapest TV Broadcast

LD072146 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Czechoslovak-Soviet-Hungarian joint winter maneuvers started today in Czechoslovakia. The task of the maneuvers of ground and air forces is to improve the collaboration between the units and commanders of the allied forces. The first comradely meetings had already taken place among the soldiers. A Czechoslovak Army officer has said that similar meetings will be held regularly during the maneuvers in the interest of exchange of experiences and of strengthening cooperation.

Tirana: 'Warmongering Activity'

AU071043 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Tirana, February 7 (ATA) -- The military maneuvers of the Warsaw Treaty began yesterday in the territory of central and western Czechoslovakia. The Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia take part in them with forces of infantry and units of motorized tanks, 25,000 soldiers and officers altogether. They continue until February 11. It is reported that a top Soviet militaryman, Ulinov, stated that the tank forces will be at the center of operation, adding that "these maneuvers aim at strengthening the combat readiness of the Warsaw Treaty in face of the deployment of the American nuclear missiles in Western Europe."

These military maneuvers are part and parcel of the warmongering activity of the Soviet social imperialists and the aggressive military bloc of the Warsaw Treaty in the European Continent and the frenzied armament race with the U.S. imperialists and their military NATO alliance.

ATHENS CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR-FREE BALKANS

Ceausescu Position Presented

AU070923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0650 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Athens AGERPRES 7/2/1984 -- Taking the floor on the first day of the International Conference on Denuclearization of Europe, Romanian Ambassador Ion Margineanu presented extensively Romania's stance, the considerations, actions and intense activity carried by President Nicolae Ceausescu for strengthening confidence and security on the continent and implementing disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place. The speaker showed that in Romania's conception, within the general efforts for building security and achieving disarmament and cooperation in Europe, an important place is played by developing cooperation and enhancing understanding in the Balkans, as well as by setting in a climate of friendship and good neighbourliness in the relations among the peoples in the region, by turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. As stressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu recently, Romania will make further efforts in this respect, starting from the good relations she develops with all the states in the zone. The Romanian representative also mentioned that setting out from the important role played for strengthened security and achievement of disarmament by the creation of denuclearized zones, Romania declared and has been working for establishment of denuclearized zones in the Balkans, northern Europe and other parts of the continent.

Bulgarian Delegates Urge Peace

AU071836 Sofia BTA in English 1604 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Athens, Feb 7 (BTA corr) -- Just like a thermonuclear war would have erased all differences between men while erasing life from the face of earth, thus the struggle against it should rally all peoples in the name of life and peace, said Mr Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, chairman of the Bulgarian Peace Committee, in his speech at the international conference on nuclear-free zone in Europe currently sitting in Athens. He spoke also about the sincere wish of the Bulgarian people for peace, about the invariable support which the Bulgarian public is rendering to the consistent and principled peace policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Government.

The chairman of the national peace committee welcomed the peace initiatives of the Greek Government and personally of the Greek prime minister, Mr Andreas Papandreou. He stressed that the strengthening of the friendly ties in the region of the Balkans, the efforts of the Balkan peoples for removing the nuclear weapons from the peninsula stand an example of goodneighborliness and cooperation in the present aggravated international situation.

For her part the deputy chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, Mrs Milena Stamboliyska, spoke about the complete unanimity between the legislative authorities, the government and the people in the struggle for peace.

CSSR Delegate Speaks

LD071505 Prague CTK in English 1329 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Athens (CTK correspondent) -- Some 7.5 million people took part in various peace actions in Czechoslovakia in the last three months of 1983 alone, Czechoslovak delegate Josef Krejci told an international conference on turning Europe into a nuclear-free zone here Tuesday.

Logically, they expressed full support to the peace policy of the Czechoslovak Government and the defensive measures that the socialist countries were forced to take after new U.S. nuclear missiles started to be deployed in Western Europe. We paid dearly for the 1938 experience from Munich which sufficiently showed us what is means to yield to force and pressure, Josef Krejci, acting deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, said. He noted that the committee, together with other social organizations, continues its active peace effort after last June's world assembly for peace and life, against nuclear war in Prague and is ready to accept all constructive proposals seeking to implement this slogan.

The conference, attended by over 130 representatives of more than 60 peace organizations from the 35 countries-participants in the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation, continues here for the second day Tuesday.

WARSAW PACT 'PEACE' PROPOSALS, MANEUVERS VIEWED

AU071242 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Feb 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Uniformity in Building and Defending Socialism"]

[Text] To quote V.I. Lenin, the ideal of socialism is "the end of wars, peace among nations, and a stop to robbery and violence." The socialist countries, which follow and develop the Marxist-Leninist peace program in their foreign policy, are striving for world without arms and without wars.

However, a general and total disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, is a lengthy process. It is far too unrealistic to hope here for some single decision, once and for all. The only path toward disarmament lies in the establishment of an atmosphere of trust and interstate relations, in setting up extensive cooperation for peace, and in gradually realizing specific -- even if intially only partial -- measures that would contribute to limiting war preparations.

This path is being purposefully taken by the Warsaw Pact countries which, during the last few years alone, have submitted more than 100 concrete proposals and initiatives for averting a nuclear war and for consolidating peace. They are now striving to achieve the adoption of such confidence-promoting measures at the Stockholm conference of 35 countries.

Throughout the Warsaw Pact's existence since 1955, the Pact's entire activity has been aimed at unifying the efforts of its member states and those of other countries in the battle for peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. Let us recall, for instance, that as far back as the first session of the Political Consultative Committee in January 1956, the Warsaw Pact states were speaking in favor of creating a system of collective security in Europe. They proposed the conclusion of an appropriate agreement on setting up a zone in Europe with a limited numerical strength and deployment of armed forces. It was the Warsaw Pact member countries which, in 1965, renewed their proposal on the conclusion of a nonaggression pact with the NATO member countries and which proposed to convene a conference of all European states for discussing measures that would ensure collective security in Europe. Later, they strove for 10 years to achieve the realization of this proposal. The result of all these efforts was the CSCE summit conference of Helsinki in the summer of 1975.

Following this, socialist countries proposed that a treaty be concluded on the nonuse of nuclear weapons between these states that had taken part in the Helsinki conference. Furthermore, they proposed that the production and testing of nuclear weapons in all states be halted and that a moratorium be imposed on the deployment of new intermediate-range nuclear devices of the USSR and of the NATO states in Europe, including forward-based U.S. devices in this area.

At the Second Extraordinary UN General Assembly Session in June 1982, the Soviet Union solemnly declared its commitment not to be the first to use nuclear arms.

In the deteriorating international situation generated by the militarist policy of the current U.S. Government and by its NATO allies, the Warsaw Pact countries came out with a whole complex of proposals last January on how to change the unfavorable development of international relations. They demonstrated their unwavering will to overcome the existing dangerous tension and to strive for a normalization in European and world political tension and for a turn in international relations on the basis of specific steps. This primarily applies to the proposal on concluding a treaty on the nonuse of military force and on preserving peaceful relations between NATO and Warsaw Pact states. These initiatives, contained in the Prague Declaration, continue to figure among the unpostponable proposals to which the NATO states should reply in the affirmative.

All the steps undertaken by the Warsaw Pact for the benefit of disarmament are undoubtedly winning international sympathies. Even though it has been impossible so far to push through more than just a few of the initiatives and proposals and to cement them by international treaties -- as was the case, for instance, with the treaty banning nuclear explosions in the air, in outer space, and underwater, or the organization of the Helsinki conference, and so forth -- nevertheless, our efforts for resolving this most important problem of the present, the disarmament effort, must not weaken and does not weaken. At the same time, there is no doubt that it is the existing military-strategic equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact and NATO which is objectively preventing the imperialist circles from openly confronting socialism.

What the present ruling circles of the United States and of the NATO states are concerned with is how to disrupt the equilibrium and how to achieve military-strategic supremacy, and thus also how to establish conditions for the possibility of delivering a surprise strike against the countries of the socialist community. This intention is typified, above all, by the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile devices -- of the Pershing II ballistic missiles and cruise missiles. Those who inspired this deployment have seriously imperiled security both in Europe and in the world, and quite fundamentally changed international relations as well as the international situation. As is known, it became necessary for us, too, to take the necessary measures on our side. Their purpose is to erect defensive missile devices against the new offensive U.S. arms. These devices are as effective and will place the imperialist aggressor on his West European forward bases as well as on his home ground overseas in the same kind of situation in which he wants to place the countries of the socialist community.

The defense of the socialist countries naturally includes the entire complex of modern technology, particularly the moral and combat preparedness of the Warsaw Pact's Armed Forces.

In his concluding words at the ninth CPCZ Central Committee session, Comrade Gustav Husak called to our attention that: "The care for the further perfection of the combat and political preparedness of our Armed Forces is an inseparable part of the effort to consolidate our defense ability. In the spirit of resolutions adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress, we have devoted lasting attention to this task. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government are systematically dealing with the needs and tasks of our Armed Forces, and we can say that these forces have appropriate standards and are responsibly fulfilling their duties. Face to face with the development of the international situation, it is necessary to continue to enhance the combat and political preparedness of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and also to see to its equipment with the necessary modern technology. Like the other states of the Warsaw Pact, we are spending the necessary means for these purposes."

A significant factor in our army's combat and political preparedness is also its direct participation in the collective effort of the armies of the socialist countries to enhance the defense ability of the socialist community and to deepen the combat collaboration of the fraternal armies. This effort must not be weakened nor relaxed, not even for a moment. Part of this effort is also the planned joint exercise of the units of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army on the territory of our republic, which was recently announced. The exercise is a component of the joint combat training of the armed forces of Warsaw Pact member countries that is carried out according to the plan adopted by the joint command. The aim is to exercise collaboration between the commanders and units of the allied armies under winter conditions.

The joint exercise will contribute toward further perfecting the mutual collaboration of troops and staffs under complicated combat conditions. The mutual encounters between soldiers and unit commanders of the three armies cited above which are involved in the exercise will further deepen international relations and the unity and friendship which bear the characteristic name "brotherhood-in-arms."

The defense coalition of the Warsaw Pact countries is a firm and unbreakable shield of the peaceful work of our nations. The people of our fraternal countries are striving with all their strength to jointly build in our countries a better and a happier tomorrow -- for our own generations, for our children, and for the children of our children. Nobody must be in any doubt that we are prepared jointly to ward off any and all aggressors and also to successfully defend the great feat of our heads and hands, our homeland.

AWP ORGAN: SUPERPOWERS STAKE CLAIMS, DIVIDE SEAS

AU071150 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Tirana February 7 (ATA) -- Commenting on the arbitrary decision adopted by the USA to declare the waters and the air space of the Mediterranean around the ships of the American 6th Fleet deployed off the shores of the Lebanon as "special security zones" as well as on the demand of the Soviet Union to put a zone of 300 thousand of square kilometers at the bottom of the Indian Ocean allegedly for scientific researches, at its disposal, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in one of its articles that on the basis of what right and what law do the USA and the Soviet Union declare as theirs the regions which lie thousands of miles off the American and Soviet shores? No international right and law allows and justifies this frenzied arbitrariness by the superpowers. No international law, moral and norm exist for the American imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists. They are characterized only by the mentality and policy of superpowers, which when they see that they cannot realise their aims through conferences and diplomacy apply the law of the strongest, divide regions as if they were under their possession, violating in this way the international laws and the independence of others.

Washington and Moscow, writes ZERI I POPULLIT, justify such an arbitrariness with many kinds of theories and concepts with which they try to legalize the violation of the basic principles of the international relations. They have concocted and propagate such concepts as "American vital regions", "regions near the borders" of the Soviet Union, etc. The latest actions undertaken by the United States in the Mediterranean and those by the Soviet Union in the Indian and Pacific oceans are in concordance with this line, are a result of this strategy and policy. Today the superpowers declare as "special security regions" the waters and the air space around their fleets, while tomorrow they can declare as such all the regions traversed by these fleets and later the whole world ocean. This is nothing but an expression of the typical arrogance practised by the superpowers to ensure reciprocal zones of influence, to turn their dictate into international law and to impose on the other countries and peoples the limited sovereignty, the submission to this imperialist arbitrariness.

COMMUNIQUE ON DEATH OF PEOPLE'S HERO MYSLIM PEZA

AU072024 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Feb 84

["Communique"]

[Text] The AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front with deep sorrow notify the party and all the people that Comrade Myslim Peza, People's Hero, Hero of Socialist Labor, deputy of the People's Assembly, and deputy chairman of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, died at 1400 on 7 February 1984 at the age of 87 after a long illness.

With the death of Baba ["Father," used as term of respect] Myslim, our party and people have lost one of their most respected and beloved sons, a hero of the legendary national liberation struggle, one of the most distinguished leaders of the people's power -- for a long time he was deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania -- and a comrade-in-arms of Comrade Enver Hoxha from the very first hours.

Myslim Peza, as a loyal son of the people who gave birth to him and raised him, put his whole life in the service of poor people and was distinguished as a progressive and resolute antifeudal and antifascist fighter. He worked and struggled throughout his whole life to loyally implement the party's line and policy, and to reinforce the people's power. He was a resolute fighter against all internal and external enemies. Myslim Peza's immortal work and life will remain a high example of inspiration for the communists, all the workers of our country, and the new generations of Socialist Albania.

[Signed] The AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front.

Funeral Commission

AU072032 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Feb 84

["Decision on the Creation of Commission To Organize Funeral Ceremony of Comrade Myslim Peza"]

[Text] The AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front have decided to create a commission to organize the funeral ceremony of Comrade Myslim Peza, People's Hero, Hero of Socialist Labor, deputy of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and deputy chairman of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, made up of Comrades Ramiz Alia, chairman; Rita Marko, Shefqet Peci, Xhafer Spahiu, Manush Myftiu, Lenka Cuko, Hekuran Isai, Haxhi Lleshi, Pilo Peristeri, Prokop Murra, and Foto Cami.

[Signed] The AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front.

CIA 'LEAKED' 'SECRETS' TO PRESS ON ANTONOV CASE

AU071840 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 7 Feb 84

["Suggestion From Washington" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Feb 7 (BTA) -- Is it by chance that C.I.A. information has been leaked in Washington, that the Italian Government has decided to initiate proceedings against the employee of the Bulgarian airlines in Rome, Mr Sergey Antonov, asks the political observer of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY, Mr Nencho Khranov. In a commentary distributed here tonight, Mr Khranov quotes reports which have appeared in the American dailies of WALL STREET JOURNAL and WASHINGTON POST.

According to WALL STREET JOURNAL, the information in question is said to be contained in a report on the activity of the C.I.A. under the Reagan administration. WASHINGTON POST explains that the source of the leaked information is "a senior official in the Reagan government who preferred to remain unnamed".

"In the American press this is the procedure followed when the spreading of a certain report has been suggested by the government," says Mr Khranov. "To make the report sound as if coming from a most trustworthy American source, it is specified further on that the information does not come from the Italian Embassy in Washington".

There is no doubt for the political observer of the BTA that "this is a classical case of deliberate leaking of secret information. But what is the intention behind this operation?", asks Mr Khranov.

"The Italian court authorities have not as yet decided how to conclude the case against Antonov", says the observer of the BTA, "while the C.I.A. and its masters in Washington have evidently grown fretful with the development of the "Antonov Case" and with the more and more apparent vanishing of the non-existent "Bulgarian trial". The inspirers of the anti-Bulgarian and anti-socialist provocation have become impatient and have apparently decided to exert pressure. That is why they are seeking to suggest to high-ranking officials in Rome that the abortive investigation against Antonov will have to end in a patched-up trial.

The wishes or rather the hints from Washington have one aim only -- to sustain the provocation against Bulgaria, to stage a trial accompanied by a new propaganda wave against the socialist countries in the style of the "neocrusade", and thus poison the international atmosphere.

The transatlantic ally does not care at all what consequences such a provocation may entail for Italy and how negative an impact its continuation may have on the prestige and the interests of this country", concludes the political observer of the BTA, Mr Nencho Khranov.

CUNHAL SPEECH ON RECEIVING DIMITROV ORDER

AU071312 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Feb 84 pp 1-2

[Speech by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP Central Committee, on receiving the Georgi Dimitrov Order in Sofia on 1 February]

[Text] Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov, dear comrades, in the course of many years and under various circumstances the Communists and people of Portugal have always relied on the fraternal solidarity of Bulgaria's Communists and people.

Both during the time of the fascist dictatorship and after the April Revolution, at the most difficult moments and in various complicated situations we have always relied on the active support, friendship, stimulation, and confidence of the BCP, whose principled policy, patriotism, and internationalism have been gloriously embodied in the name of Georgi Dimitrov.

The entire historic road of the BCP, which led the Bulgarian working class and people in the great class struggles, was and continues to be an exceptional and instructive source of example and experience. These class struggles were conducted under various social and political conditions, through illegal activity and mass struggle against the bourgeois democracy and fascist dictatorship, and through armed fighting and partisan struggle against the Nazi occupiers. The struggles resulted in the liberation of your motherland, the establishment of the government of the workers and peasants, and the embarkation on the victorious road of socialist construction.

Because of all this, we are deeply satisfied that over the years we have maintained and strengthened relations of friendship and cooperation between our party and such a glorious party as the BCP.

We are also proud and stimulated by the BCP's assessment of the PCP, festively expressed by awarding me with the Georgi Dimitrov Order.

On this occasion it is a great honor for me to represent the PCP and the many generations of revolutionary fighters who have served the interests and rights of the Portuguese people and motherland with firmness and selflessness, and through self-sacrifice, which sometimes required them to lay down their lives.

In the present dangerous international situation, for which the North American imperialism's aggressive policy is to blame, it is more necessary than ever before to strengthen the unity of the international communist movement, which represents a decisive factor for the unity of the anti-imperialist forces and the joint activity of all forces of progress and peace.

The mutual, permanent, and active solidarity is an essential element of unity.

The Communists of Portugal have always relied on the friendship and solidarity of the Bulgarian Communists. Similarly, the Bulgarian Communists can always rely on the friendship and solidarity of the Portuguese Communists.

Our parties' friendship is the supreme expression of our peoples' friendship. I assure you, dear comrades, that we are firmly ready to work to strengthen further the friendly relations between our parties and peoples, and to develop relations between Bulgaria and Portugal, based on effective and mutually beneficial cooperation.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL TO ARRIVE END FEBRUARY

AU071921 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 7 (BTA) -- Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, will pay an official visit to our country at the end of February, at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

STATISTICAL OFFICE REPORTS 1983 PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU061240 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jan 84 pp 1, 3

[Report of the Federal Statistical Office on the Development of the CSSR National Economy and the Fulfillment of the State Plan in 1983: "Accelerated Dynamism of Development"]

[Text] Despite the very complicated international situation and discriminatory measures of the capitalist states, the dynamism of development was accelerated and the progress of the national economy was balanced and steady in 1983, in keeping with economic policy plans. Contribution to this was made by cooperation with the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union. The transition of the economy onto an intensive path of development continued and the effectiveness of production and quality of work improved. Expenditures on state administration were reduced as administration itself was curbed. External economic relations with the socialist countries were in equilibrium, the planned surplus in the balance of trade and payments with nonsocialist countries was exceeded, and indebtedness in freely convertible currencies continued to decline. The existing high standard of living was maintained and improved in quality, and the social guarantees of the people were strengthened.

Crucial tasks of the state plan were fulfilled and overfulfilled. Dynamism of economic development was higher than planned despite unchanged demand for fuels, metals, and other raw and industrial materials. National income created in 1983 was 2.2 percent higher than in 1982. The volume of industrial production was up by 2.7 percent, agricultural production by 2.2 percent, and the volume of construction work by 2.4 percent. An improvement was achieved in the work of the transport system and in the supplies of foodstuffs and industrial merchandise to the domestic market. The faster rate of economic growth established conditions for raising personal consumption by 2 percent and social consumption of the population by 3.3 percent.

A significant contribution to the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the key tasks of the state plan was made by the creative and selfless work of workers, farmers, and working intelligentsia; by the growing participation of the working people in management and administration; and by the upsurge of socialist competition and the movement of improvers and innovators. The managerial and organizational work of party and state bodies and social organizations, as well as the implementation of the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government adopted last August, in connection with evaluating the results of plan fulfillment in the first half of 1983, also deserve credit for the good results. The implementation of the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy, too, had a positive impact on the results achieved.

The results of joint work continued to be weakened by some shortcomings. These were manifested, above all, in asserting intensification of the reproduction process, applying the findings of science and technology, the efficiency of foreign trade, adhering to construction deadlines, making use of basic assets, and handling inventories. Chiefly responsible for these shortcomings is the quality of organizational and managerial work.

The development of the national economy and the fulfillment of the state plan in 1983 established a good point of departure for fulfilling the targets and tasks of the remaining 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Scientific-Technical Development

In 1983 some good results were achieved in developing science and technology and in applying them in the production sphere -- the fulfillment of the research and development tasks of the state plan of technical development improved and the volume of production based on applying the completed tasks of technical development increased. The quality of products improved and their technical-economic standard was raised. Attention paid to production innovations was reflected in the growing share of the value of new products in total production volume. The completed research tasks resulted in fuel, energy, and material savings, as well as in relative savings of manpower.

An increase in the number of employees of the research and development base and an improvement in their composition and in the methods of management created better conditions for the work of the research and development base. This was positively reflected in the successful solution of some important research tasks and in their introduction into production.

For example, the following research and development tasks of the state plan of technical development and designated tasks of economic plan were successfully resolved: streamlined design of the key clusters of components [uzly] of designated machines and installations; new generation of light agricultural tractors -- the UR-III line; small-diameter knitting machines equipped with electronic controls of the Edis type; a new generation of diesel engines from the Liberec Automobile Works -- the M-2 type; research and development of polyvinyl choloride for pressure pipes; new materials for cutting and forming tools; development of the system of small electronic computers; and development of the CM-350 combined freezer-refrigerator.

In 98.9 percent of all cases, the solution of research and development tasks of the state plan was to the point and in keeping with the time plan, which is an improvement compared with the preceeding year. Despite some positive results in concentrating facilities on key tasks, considerable fragmentation of these facilities persisted, owing to the excessive number of projects being solved. Another step was made toward concentrating the facilities of research and development on projects ensuring utmost utilization of fuel and energy resources and safeguarding effective structural changes aimed, above all, at reinforcing branches that are not material- and metal-intensive.

In terms of value, the tasks of the state plan of technical development were fulfilled 104.7 percent. As regards tasks, the solution of which was stipulated as mandatory, the fulfillment was 98.1 percent. A new bridge construction design, based on the assembly of segments, was ensured, including the production equipment and the prestressing system. Series production started on a new generation of Tatra trucks -- the Tatra 815; a new line of towing vehicles from the Liberec Automobile Works -- the Liaz 100; new types of semiautomated lathes and center lathes; an automated control system for cold rolling strip mills; and electric shunting locomotives powered by direct current. A number of new products of consumer electronics were introduced into production, as well as new electronics components, which found application in engineering production. The trial run started of an automated semilight section mill.

On the basis of successfully completed and implemented research tasks, applied inventions and improvement proposals, and used licenses, industrial national enterprises saved in the course of the year 434,000 metric tons of standard fuel, additional raw and industrial materials worth Kcs2.3 billion, and 110,000 metric tons of metals, of which 101,000 metric tons were ferrous metals; achieved relative savings of 21,155 employees; increased profit Kcs4 billion; increased exports to nonsocialist countries Kcs1.4 billion and reduced imports from nonsocialist countries Kcs1.5 billion.

Measures taken within the framework of the state target program of streamlining the consumption and use of fuels and energy, as well as the all-social review of fuel savings yielded relative savings of 2.5 million metric tons of standard fuel. The implementation of the state target program of metal savings yielded total relative savings of 4.9 percent of ferrous metals in engineering alone, which amounted to 284,000 metric tons. Working people's initiative in implementing the resolution of the 10th Trade Union Congress also contributed its share to the savings of fuels, energy, and metals.

The use of industrial robots and manipulators was expanded. Their production amounted to more than 1,000, which was a 50 percent increase against 1982. Their gradual introduction into production will help to eliminate at least 2,500 positions requiring physically strenuous work or work in environments that are detrimental to health.

The value of new products accounted for 17.3 percent of the total production volume of industrial branches, which was 1.4 percent more than the year before. The share of products of high technical-economic standards in the total volume of new products was 3.8 percent higher than in 1982.

The working people developed their creative initiative. This was manifested in the growing number of inventions and improvement proposals. The number of submitted inventions amounted to 8,717 -- 3.9 percent more than in 1982. The number of inventions approved for application increased 4 percent. The number of submitted improvement proposals amounted to 348,500 and was thus 3 percent higher than the year before. The number of improvement proposals approved for application increased 3.1 percent.

In 1983, scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR was aimed primarily at an economical and efficient use of fuel-power and natural resources; environmental protection; electronics; individual branches of general engineering, especially machine tools, farming and agricultural machines, automobiles, and textile and construction machines; chemical engineering; production of automated program-controlled manipulators (industrial robots) for various national economic branches; and at problems in the chemicalization and biochemicalization of agricultural production. A Czechoslovak-Soviet design, blueprint, and technological office, called ROBOT, was set up to engage in design, development, testing, and technological work in the area of robots and their use.

A total of 21 agreements on economic and scientific-technical cooperation were concluded with CEMA countries last year. By the end of 1983, a total of 369 such agreements were in force.

Despite the positive results achieved last year, the impact of science and technology on increasing the number of innovations, improving the quality and utility value of products, and streamlining production processes is still not commensurate with the needs of intensive development. To speed up the rate of scientific-technical progress, we must more resolutely assert the implementation of the resolution of the Eighth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum.

Capital Investment

Capital construction work and deliveries worth Kcs141.8 billion were carried out in 1983 (excluding project "Z" [community self-improvement program] and private construction by the population). Of this sum, construction work accounted for Kcs79.3 billion and deliveries of machinery and equipment for Kcs62.5 billion. Compared with the preceding year, the volume of investment work and deliveries increased 2.2 percent; compared with the plan, the investment volume was 4.5 percent higher.

Investments in industry increased 1.6 percent and amounted to Kcs56.2 billion. Their share in the total volume of capital investment and deliveries registered a slight decrease and amounted to 39 percent, of which the fuel and power sector, including the transit gas pipeline, accounted for 15.2 percent. The proportion of modernization and reconstruction projects, which are one of the decisive factors of speeding up intensification and achieving greater efficiency, is still low.

In the course of last year, 79 of the 91 projects stipulated as mandatory by the state plan were put into use. Plan fulfillment was thus higher than the year before.

For example, the following capacities were put into operation: the May Day Mine in Karkov; the underground gas reservoirs in Pribor and Lab; the diesel engine plant of the CKD Smichov Enterprise; the grey-iron foundry in Krnov; the semilight section mill in Kuncice; the acrylic acid production plant in Sokolov; the pulp mill in Paskov; the cyclohexanone production plant in Strazske; the production plant for agricultural chemicals in the Duslo Sala Enterprise; the glass fibers production plant in Trnava; the polypropylene production plant in the Slovnaft Bratislava Enterprise; the production plant for prefabricated elements in Ceska Lipa; the cement combine in Zahorie; the meat combines in Brno, Olomouc, and Dunajska Streda; the refurbished and completed National Theater; the first stage of the A. Zapotocky Bridge in Prague; a section of the expressway-cum-railroad bridge in Bratislava; the polyclinics in Prague-4 and Prague-10; the university hospital in Kosice; and the pedagogy and philosophy university departments in Presov.

Considerable attention was devoted to improving the living environment. As for important projects aimed at improving the quality of air and water, these included the construction of sewage treatment plants (for instance, in the MEZ Mohelnice enterprise, in Zilina, and in Bratislava) and refuse incinerating plants. The installation of dust collectors in the ceramsite works [keramzitove zavody] in Vintirov was completed. In harmony with the planned program, the innovation was underway of a number of collectors of solid pollutant in major power plants in the Czech Socialist Republic run by the Czech Power Generating Works Enterprise.

In the course of 1983, preparatory work was started on desulfurizing the 200 MW bloc of the Tusimice II electric power plant. Installations are being built ahead of schedule for removing harmful substances from expansionary gases emitted by the A, Zapotocky Fuel Combine in Usti nad Labem. The construction of installations was prepared for eliminating odors emitted by the 25 February Fuel Combine in Vresova, Building work started on a set of projects aimed at protecting water springs on the premises of the Fermakon Olomouc Enterprise.

Despite increased attention paid to the course of construction and, above all, to the completion of projects stipulated as mandatory by the state plan, the commissioning of some important capacities was delayed.

The planned limit imposed on the budgeted costs of newly started projects was adhered to. The number of unfinished projects was reduced by 3 percent in the course of the year but it remains high. The remainder of the budgeted costs of unfinished projects were reduced by 3.2 percent. The volume of resources tied up in unfinished projects was Kcs166 billion and thus remained at last year's level.

Capital investment activity further expanded the material-technical base of the national economy and ensured necessary structural changes and the application of the results of science and technology. In the nonproduction sphere, a number of facilities were built designed to improve the meeting of the growing needs of the population.

Industry

The state plan of industrial production in centrally run industry was fulfilled 100.9 percent. Compared with 1982, the volume of industrial production increased 2.7 percent and the production increment was 0.9 percent higher than foreseen by the state plan. The planned volume of labor value added was exceeded by Kcs5.3 billion and gross production by Kcs6 billion, which is equivalent to the production of 2.4 days. Despite the general overfulfillment of the plan, the tasks were not fulfilled evenly; 12.6 percent of all enterprises did not quite come to terms with the planned tasks of labor added value and 17.6 percent of enterprises with the plan of gross production.

In keeping with the concept of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, structural changes continued to be effected in industrial production. The fastest growth was registered by production in branches and sectors linked with a high standard of scientific-technical progress and in branches based on the use of domestic raw materials. Above-average production increments were registered in engineering, especially in the electrotechnical industry. Structural changes were facilitated by the fulfillment of tasks of the state target programs.

Total value of sales in centrally run industry increased Kcs28 billion, that is, 2.6 percent, compared with 1982. The tasks of the state plan in deliveries for export, domestic trade, and capital investment were exceeded by Kcs 12.6 billion and their plan was thus fulfilled 104.3 percent. The volume of deliveries exported to socialist countries was 7.5 percent higher than in 1982 and to nonsocialist countries 3.8 percent higher. The volume of deliveries to the domestic market was 3.3 percent higher. Deliveries of machinery and equipment for capital investment projects increased 1.8 percent although the state plan foresaw a decline in those deliveries.

Shortcomings in the regularity of supplier-user relations persisted, due to the uneven fulfillment of the planned production tasks in some industrial enterprises and the continuing slow adaptation of the production structure to the requirements of the economy, especially in ensuring the export of products of the manufacturing industry to nonsocialist markets.

Indicators of the effectiveness of invested resources had a favorable impact on profits, which increased by 13 percent. The profitability of costs and the profitability of production assets were both higher than foreseen by the annual plan. Total production costs declined more than the year before and more than anticipated by the state plan. The greatest real reduction of costs was in material costs (without write-offs), which decreased by 1.3 percent, compared to a 0.7 percent reduction envisaged by the state plan. Inventory turnover times were reduced by roughly 1 day, but the planned reduction was not achieved. Total inventories in industrial enterprises increased by almost Kcs4 billion in 1983, while the plan foresaw their reduction by Kcs0.7 billion. The extent to which we are releasing the accumulated inventories, which consist mainly of incomplete and finished products, still does not correspond to the needs of the economy.

Employment of centrally run industries increased by 13,200 persons compared to 1982, that is, by 0.5 percent, and amounts to 2.682 million persons.

Employees' labor productivity, calculated on the basis of gross production volume, increased by 2.2 percent against 1982, and the labor productivity plan was thus exceeded by 1.5 percent. Labor productivity calculated on the basis of labor value added increased by 5.2 percent, and its plan was exceeded by 2.3 percent.

Due to a higher illness rate, the use of available working hours by workers in industry declined slightly, from 91.5 percent in 1982 to 91.2 percent in 1983. The share of workers' overtime work decreased from 5.3 percent to 5.2 percent.

The indicator of shift intensity of workers in industry remained in 1983 at the level of the preceding year.

The following production results were achieved in 1983 in individual industrial branches:

Regarding the fuel industry, a total of 127.4 million metric tons of coal and lignite were extracted so that the state extraction plan was exceeded by 3.5 million metric tons, that is, 2.8 percent. All coal basins exceeded their annual extraction plans. The North Bohemian Brown Coal Mines, headquartered in Most, exceeded their plan by 2.3 million metric tons (that is, 3.4 percent), and the Sokolov-based Brown Coal Mines and Briquette Works by 1.1 million metric tons (that is, 5.3 percent). The state plan for the extraction of brown coal was thus overfulfilled; the attained level of production was that which had been planned for 1985.

The planned volume of the removal of overburden in brown coal mining was exceeded by 17.5 million cubic meters, that is, 8.2 percent. Compared with the preceding year, removal of the overburden increased by 11.8 percent (in the North Bohemian Brown Coal Mines by 13.1 percent, and in the Sokolov Brown Coal Mines and Briquette Works by 6.2 percent). Due to this acceleration in overburden removal, the volume of extractable coal reserves increased by 10.4 percent.

The overfulfillment of the planned coal extraction tasks, together with more rational consumption, contributed to the trouble free supply of the national economy and population with solid fuels in 1983 and the first months of this year.

Electricity production amounted to 76.276 billion kW hours and was 2 percent higher than in 1982. The production plan was fulfilled 101.6 percent. Standard fuel consumption in steam power plants of the Federal Ministry of Fuels and Power decreased by 0.4 percent. Electricity production in nuclear power plants increased by 5.3 percent, and its share in total electricity production reached 8.1 percent. The needs of the national economy for electricity were being ensured smoothly.

Total electricity consumption increased 2.7 percent against the preceding year. With 4.1 percent, small consumers registered a faster consumption growth than large consumers, with respect to whom the increase represented only 2 percent.

In the metallurgical industry, including ore mining, total production increased by 1.2 percent although the state plan envisaged its decline by 0.9 percent. In ferrous metallurgy, production increased 1 percent; in nonferrous metallurgy 1.6 percent; and in ore mining and ore treatment 2 percent. Production of pig iron declined, in accordance with the plan. The production of steel, rolled metal, thin sheets, and aluminum increased. The metal needs of the national economy were fully ensured.

Total production in engineering increased 4.8 percent, 0.5 percent more than foreseen by the state plan. Within the framework of long-term structural changes, development of engineering production was oriented toward progressive branches with low consumption of materials, especially metals, branches ensuring export tasks, and branches involved in international socialist economic integration.

The fastest development was registered by the electrotechnical industry, the production of which increased 8.4 percent, compared with a 5.2 percent growth envisaged by the state plan. Production of components for electrical engineering and electronics increased 14.3 percent, production of communications technology of investment nature increased 10 percent, and production of data-processing machinery 15.7 percent. Production of consumer electronics merchandise, too, developed faster than planned. For example, production of color televisions increased 14.2 percent, production of tape recorders and dictation machines by 8.8 percent, and production of black-and-white television sets by 4.4 percent.

Production in general engineering increased 5 percent, 0.7 percent more than envisaged by the state plan. The biggest growth was in the production of passenger cars, 5 to 8-metric-ton trucks, agricultural machines, tractors, and spare parts for passenger cars. Regarding consumer products for the population, a relatively large production growth was seen in freezers, gas stoves, enameled pots and pans, and bicycles.

Production in heavy engineering increased 2.2 percent. The greatest increments were in the production of electric bridge cranes (25.8 percent), electric locomotives (8 percent), trolleybuses (24.1 percent), and diesel engines (6.8 percent).

Within the framework of the total volume of engineering production, there was also an increase in the production of spare parts and components. However, production still does not correspond to needs.

Total production of the chemical industry increased 2.7 percent, while the state plan foresaw a production growth of 0.3 percent. Petrochemical production increased 2.8 percent, and production of the rubber and asbestos industry 2.2 percent. Greater production growth was achieved with respect to some products derived from crude oil.

Production of nitrogen fertilizer increased 3.9 percent, production of herbicides and pesticides by 6.1 percent, production of plastic materials 5.2 percent, and production of chemical fibers 3.2 percent. Pharmaceutical production registered a 6.1 percent increase.

Production of the timber-processing industry increased 2.8 percent. Of this, production of the paper and pulp industry increased 1.9 percent, and production of the woodworking industry 3.3 percent. The state plan envisaged total production growth of 4.4 percent. The nonfulfillment of planned targets in developing production was caused by the delayed start-up of some new production capacities and by the delay in becoming familiar with new production technology. There still remain formidable unused potentials in the effective use of raw timber.

Light industry achieved a total production growth of 1 percent, 0.1 percent more than foreseen by the state plan. Production in the printing industry increased 2.2 percent, in the garment industry 1.9 percent, and in the textile industry 1.7 percent. Production in the glass, china, and ceramics industry increased 0.4 percent. In accordance with the plan, production in the leatherworking and footwear industry declined 0.9 percent. Total deliveries of the light industry to domestic trade in terms of wholesale prices increased 3.4 percent against the preceding year. Deliveries of the garment industry alone increased 5 percent.

Production of the construction materials industry increased 0.4 percent in 1983, compared with the preceding year, but it was 0.3 percent below the state plan. Production of cement increased 1.7 percent and production of lime 0.4 percent. Moreover, production of asbestos-cement sheets increased 7.4 percent, production of earthenware floor tiles 3.7 percent, and production of ceramics wall tiles 2.4 percent. In view of lower demand, production of fired construction materials declined 5.4 percent, production of construction panels 1.6 percent, and production of aggregates 0.4 percent.

The fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the state plan of industrial production in 1983 and the simultaneous achievement of higher-than-planned relative savings of energy and raw material resources were made possible by the implementation of planned structural changes and, in part, also by the accelerated progress of intensification in some areas of the production process.

Production of Major Industrial products:

| Item | Unit of measurement | Actual in 1983 | 1983 as percentage compared with 1982 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bituminous coal (the basins' marketable extraction) | thousands of metric tons | 26,915 | 98.0 |
| Brown coal, including lignite (the basins' marketable extraction) | thousands of metric tons | 100,470 | 103.5 |
| Electricity | millions of kilowatt hours | 76,276 | 102.0 |
| Pig iron | thousands of metric tons | 9,466 | 99.4 |
| Crude steel | thousands of metric tons | 15,024 | 100.2 |
| Rolled material | thousands of metric tons | 10,732 | 100.8 |
| Cement | thousands of metric tons | 10,498 | 101.7 |
| Lime | thousands of metric tons | 3,100 | 100.4 |
| Nitrogen fertilizer | thousands of metric tons/ nitrogen | 591 | 103.9 |
| Plastic materials | thousands of metric tons | 1,006 | 105.2 |
| Chemical fibers | thousands of metric tons | 186 | 103.2 |
| Passenger cars and delivery vans | units | 177,505 | 102.3 |
| Integrated monolithic circuits | Kcs million | 1,598 | 120.0 |
| Digital computers | units | 920 | 285.7 |
| Metal machine tools* | Kcs million | 4,030 | 103.3 |
| Metal forming machines | units | 4,679 | 100.0 |
| Agricultural machinery and equipment* | Kcs million | 2,803 | 105.9 |
| Wheeled and tracked tractors | units | 34,176 | 101.9 |
| Household washing machines | thousands of | 399 | 103.6 |
| Household refrigerators | thousands of | 298 | 96.9 |
| Household freezers | thousands of units | 104 | 136.6 |

| Item | Unit of measurement | Actual in 1983 | 1983 as percentage compared with 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Radio receivers | thousands of units | 314 | 101.3 |
| Black-and-white television sets | thousands of units | 335 | 104.4 |
| Color television sets | thousands of units | 81 | 114.2 |
| Tape recorders and dictation machines | thousands of units | 146 | 108.8 |
| Furniture made out of wood and other materials* | Kcs million | 7,436 | 105.8 |
| Colorless sheet glass, drawn | thousands of square meters | 35,942 | 101.3 |
| Cotton fabrics | millions of meters | 585 | 100.4 |
| Underwear made of fabric* | thousands of pieces | 54,398 | 101.5 |
| Garments made of fabric and non-wovens | thousands of pieces | 34,050 | 100.8 |
| Hosiery | thousands of pairs | 106,637 | 101.9 |
| Footwear, total* | millions of pairs | 114 | 99.1 |
| Leather footwear alone* | millions of pairs | 53 | 99.0 |

*excluding enterprises of the local economy and production cooperatives

Building Industry

Construction enterprises carried out with their own employees building work worth Kcs84.5 billion, 2.4 percent more than in 1982, thus exceeding the annual plan by 2 percent. The construction enterprises' plan of labor added value was fulfilled 101.2 percent and their plan of completed apartments 100.3 percent. Total costs and the material intensiveness of construction work were lower than anticipated by the plan; for every Kcs100 of output, total costs were Kcs0.19 lower than planned and material costs Kcs0.22 lower. In the first months of the year, plan fulfillment was favorably affected by the weather conditions.

Despite the overfulfillment of planned tasks in the volume of construction work in capital investment, the building industry did not succeed in speeding up the completion of projects to the extent needed. Irregularity in the fulfillment of tasks by construction enterprises persisted.

For the time being, the called-for progress has not been achieved in rebuilding the structure of construction capacities toward ensuring on a priority basis the completion of projects, the comprehensive nature of housing construction, and repair and maintenance work on the housing stock. There were shortcomings in the management, planning, and organization of building work and the entire process of capital investment.

On average, the fulfillment of building work on projects situated in areas with concentrated capital investment activity was superior to the fulfillment in other areas. Nevertheless, even in areas with heavy capital investment activity, the scheduled progress of work on some projects was not adhered to. The planned volume of building work carried out on the basis of contracts was fulfilled in the CSSR capital Prague 108.3 percent, in North Bohemia 115.2 percent, and in Bratislava, capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic, 101.6 percent.

The number of employees of construction enterprises averaged 550,000 and thus did not change compared with the preceding year. The number of workers doing building work increased 2,000 against 1982, that is, by 0.7 percent, but the required composition of skills was not achieved. The number of workers of both ministries of construction was 1,500 below plan. The planned productivity of labor calculated on the basis of building work was exceeded by 2.6 percent. Compared with 1982, labor productivity increased 2.5 percent. Productivity of labor calculated on the basis of labor added value was fulfilled 101.9 percent and the result of 1982 was exceeded by 1.1 percent. The planned correlation between labor productivity growth and the development of average wages was complied with.

Agriculture-Food Industry Complex

According to preliminary results, total volume of gross agricultural production (in comparable 1980 prices) increased 2.2 percent against 1982. Plant production was 0.8 percent below the result of the preceding year (the plan envisaged a 1.1 percent increase) and animal production was 4.6 percent higher (here the plan envisaged a 2 percent decrease). The average annual volume of agricultural production in the 1981-83 period was 5.6 percent higher than in the 1976-80 period. Of this, plant production was 7.3 percent higher and animal production 4.4 percent higher. However, the plan's target to gradually bring about harmony between the growth of plant production on the one hand and the growth of animal production on the other was not completely achieved.

The harvest of 11,040,000 metric tons of grain crops in 1983 means not only that the planned tasks were fulfilled but also the largest harvest was achieved in the history of Czechoslovak agriculture. The planned harvest of oleaginous crops was greatly exceeded, as a total of 362,000 metric tons were reaped. The harvest of other crops, especially potatoes, sugar beets, and green and silage corn, was affected by the severe drought during the summer and did not reach the planned level.

Hectare Yields and Harvests of Selected Crops:

| Item | Per-hectare yields in metric tons | | Harvest in thousands of metric tons | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Absolute figure | 1983 as percentage compared with 1982 | Absolute figure | 1983 as percentage compared with 1982 |
| Grain crops total (including grain corn) | 4.35 | 107.9 | 11,040 | 107.4 |
| Wheat alone | 4.89 | 113.5 | 5,823 | 126.4 |
| Oleaginous crops | 2.35 | 138.2 | 362 | 159.8 |
| Potatoes | 16.13 | 88.7 | 3,105 | 86.1 |
| Sugar beets | 28.49 | 73.1 | 6,037 | 73.5 |
| Perennial fodder crops grown on arable land | 7.58 | 94.4 | 5,531 | 114.5 |

Relatively high and good-quality fodder stocks from the 1982 harvest and favorable weather conditions in the spring made it possible to substantially raise in the course of the year the indicators of yields and thus the intensity of animal production.

In accordance with the targets of the plan, the cattle herds increased by 59,000 head of cattle against 1982 and the number of pigs decreased by 56,000. The number of poultry increased 1,765,000 compared to 1982, owing mainly to an increase in the number of hens. Average annual milk yields increased, compared with 1982, by 282 liters and amounted to 3,384 liters; egg yields average 229.7 (compared with 227.6 in 1982); and the average weight increments of 0.70 kg per day per head of cattle raised for meat and of 0.507 kg per day per head of pigs in the prefattening and fattening stations were higher than the year before (in 1982, the average weight increments were 0.64 kg per day per head of cattle and 0.486 kg per day per head of pigs). The consumption of concentrated feed for each kilogram of weight increment remained approximately at the level of 1982. Despite the favorable development of animal production, not all potentials for intensifying animal production were fully utilized. This concerned, in particular, the ensuring and utilizing of all feed resources, the accumulation of feed reserves in individual enterprises, and consistent rationalization of feed consumption while at the same time maintaining the optimal number of livestock.

Total tasks in the procurement of plant produce for the federal reserve funds were fulfilled as follows by 31 December: grain crops total 100.1 percent (of this, grain corn 84.5 percent); rape 120.3 percent; potatoes for the market 81.3 percent; and sugar beets 77 percent. Regarding the procurement of animal products, the planned level was exceeded.

Procurement of Animal Products:

| Item | Unit of measurement | 1983 | Difference against 1982 | Difference against the plan |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Animals for slaughter, total (excluding poultry) | thousands metric tons of weight on hoof | 1,526 | plus 53 | plus 68 |
| of this: cattle for slaughter | thousands of metric tons of weight on hoof | 674 | plus 17 | plus 16 |
| of this: pigs for slaughter | thousands of metric tons of weight on hoof | 820 | plus 29 | plus 47 |
| Poultry for slaughter | thousands of metric tons | 233 | minus 5 | plus 3 |
| Milk | millions of liters | 5,718 | plus 550 | plus 493 |
| Eggs | millions of pieces | 2,923 | plus 164 | plus 103 |

The increase in production and, consequently, in procurement helped to improve supplies of foodstuffs to the market. Consumption in kind [naturalni spotreba], too, increased. This increase was due, above all, to domestic slaughter of pigs, which were 34,200 metric tons higher than in 1982.

Small producers accounted for the following shares in total agricultural production: 9.3 percent of animals for slaughter (including poultry); 61.8 percent of fruit; and 39.2 percent of vegetables. These shares were favorably affected by the introduction of contractual fattening, exemption of citizens from the tax on agricultural activities, and by measures aimed at making a better use of agricultural land resources.

Agricultural land resources decreased by roughly 5,000 hectares in 1983 and the shrinkage was thus substantially lower than in the preceding years. Recultivation of soil, too, had a positive impact on this.

In 1983 agriculture received 1,775,000 metric tons of industrial fertilizers (in terms of pure nutriment), which is equivalent to 260 kg for each hectare of agricultural land. In 1982, the per-hectare-dose of industrial fertilizers was 257.8 kg of pure nutriment and the plan for 1983 envisaged 254.3 kg. Irrigation was carried out on 16,300 hectares so that the plan was fulfilled 101.2 percent and a total of 45,000 hectares were drained, which was 102.7 percent of the planned target. A total of 8,795 tractors were delivered to agriculture, 34.7 percent more than the year before. In addition, a total of 2,383 tractor-drawn plows were delivered, which was a 41 percent increase in deliveries; 1,501 grain combine-harvesters, which was an increase of 21 percent; and 1,659 cutting machines, which was an increase of 12.1 percent compared with the preceding year. Total planned investments in agriculture were exceeded by Kcs5 billion.

Production of the food industry increased 2.4 percent compared with the preceding year, 1.4 percent more than planned. The favorable fulfillment of planned tasks was positively influenced by the higher-than-planned procurement of agricultural produce, of both plant and animal origin. The highest production growth was registered by the dairy industry, by 9.6 percent, and by the distillery and wine industry, by 10 percent. The production of foodstuffs made of fruit and vegetables increased 4 percent; production of dressed meat by 3.1 percent; production of butter 7.8 percent, production of pasteurized milk 10.7 percent, and production of cheese 2.4 percent.

Supplies of foodstuffs to the population were smooth, which was a positive feature. Unused possibilities remain in the degree to which raw products are used and in adapting the structure of production to the requirements of healthy nutrition.

Forestry

Total timber production amounted to 18,630,000 cubic meters, 1 percent more than in 1982. Deliveries of timber wood [uzitkove drivi], which amounted to 17,450,000 cubic meters, exceeded the 1982 deliveries by 29,000 cubic meters. Planned timber production was exceeded by more than 1.3 percent and planned deliveries by 0.8 percent. In connection with the expanded processing of raw timber at home, there was a further decline in the export of rough wood.

The tasks in cultivation were all fulfilled. A total of 53,700 hectares were afforested, 3 percent more than in 1982.

Water Economy

Compared with 1982, deliveries of drinking water to consumers from public water mains increased 29 million cubic meters, that is, 2.4 percent. The proportion of the population supplied with drinking water from public water mains reached 73.7 percent by the end of the year and the proportion of the population living in houses connected with the public drainage system reached 60.1 percent.

The exceptionally dry summer aggravated conditions for supplying the population with drinking water, especially in some areas. The overall balance sheet of the water economy is also aggravated by the persistently high losses of water caused by the poor technical conditions of the distribution network, as well as by the consumers' uneconomical use of drinking water.

The volume of sewage water emptied into the public drainage system increased 2.5 percent compared to 1982 and the share of treated sewage water was 71.7 percent (compared with 70.7 percent in 1982). The length of the water mains network was expanded by an additional 1,100 km in 1983 and the length of the drainage network by more than 300 km.

Transportation and Communications

The transportation sector ensured the transport needs of the national economy. Transport-intensiveness decreased by 1 percent compared with 1982. Owing to the higher-than-planned rate of production growth, the volume of transported goods was higher than envisaged by the state plan. The role of public transport was enhanced, in accordance with the plan's targets. The volume of goods transported by the enterprises' own means of transport remained roughly at the level of the preceding year.

Public freight transport conveyed 662.8 million metric tons of goods, 0.7 percent less than in the preceding year. The state plan was fulfilled 102.6 percent. Performance [vykony] was 2.4 percent higher than in the preceding year.

Railroad transport accounted for 83 percent of the performance of public transport and conveyed 292.2 million metric tons of goods. Compared with the preceding year, the volume of goods transported by railroads thus increased 1.1 percent. Railroad loading reach 248 million metric tons, 1.4 percent more than in 1982. The loading plan for major substrates was fulfilled. The average circulation time of each railroad car unit was shortened by 0.31 days compared with 1982, that is, by 7.1 percent. There are still untapped possibilities in utilizing the loading capacity of railroad cars.

Regarding road transport, the freight transport section of the Czechoslovak State Automobile Transportation enterprise conveyed 358.7 million metric tons of goods, 2.3 percent less than the year before. The state plan was fulfilled 104 percent. The transport performance was 1.2 percent lower than the year before. Standard fuel consumption in freight and passenger transportation was 1.5 percent lower than anticipated by the 1983 plan.

The volume transported by river increased by 4 percent, despite low water levels in the second half of the year, and amounted to 11.9 million metric tons of goods in 1983. Compared with the preceding year, the Elbe-Oder Shipping Enterprise increased the volume of transport 2 percent and the Danube Shipping Enterprise 8.8 percent.

Public passenger transport carried 2,625,000,000 persons; the number of passengers, increased 4.4 percent. The number of passengers carried by the Czechoslovak airline increased 28 million against the preceding year and the number of persons carried by the Czechoslovak State Railroads decreased 2 million. The problem of the poor standard and quality of passenger transport persists.

The Prague subway carried a total of 270 million persons, which was a 4.1 percent growth against the preceding year. An average of 740,000 passengers were thus transported every day.

In communications the expansion of the telephone system continued, as did the automation of intercity and international connections and the modernization of radio communications. The number of telephones increased 95,000 in 1983, of which 41,000 were installed in households. By 31 December 1983, a total of 3,401,000 telephones were in operation, of which 1,214,000 were in households. The density rate was thus 22.1 telephones per 100 inhabitants. Nevertheless, the number of pending applications for a telephone remains high in some areas.

Direct dial long-distance calls accounted for 83 percent of all intercity telephone calls and direct dial international calls accounted for 92 percent of all international calls.

Regarding radio communications, two transmitters for the second television program were put into operation -- in Roznava and in Sturovo -- and the Banska Bystrica medium-wave radio transmitter and the antenna systems of the Melnik transmitter were modernized. A total of 67.5 percent of CSSR territory is now covered by the second television program.

Foreign Trade

The exchange of goods with socialist countries exceeded the expectations of the state plan. Both export and import tasks were exceeded. With respect to nonsocialist states, a higher-than-planned surplus was achieved in the balance of trade and payments, which established conditions for a more rapid repayment of Czechoslovak obligations abroad. Although the plan of exports to this area was fulfilled, it was not fulfilled in terms of the planned range of products and in terms of the efficiency of foreign trade exchange. Imports from nonsocialist states met the planned needs for 1983, because of an economical use of foreign currency.

Compared with 1982, total foreign trade turnover increased 9.2 percent -- exports 8.9 percent and imports 9.4 percent.

The Development of Foreign Trade Turnover in Current Prices (all charges paid to the border of the delivering state):

| | | 1983 as percentage compared with 1982 |
|---|---|---|
| Exports total | | 108.9 |
| of this: | to socialist countries | 110.1 |
| | to nonsocialist states | 105.7 |
| Imports total | | 109.4 |
| of this: | from socialist countries | 113.0 |
| | from nonsocialist states | 97.6 |

Mutual exchange of goods with CEMA member-countries increased by 12.1 percent compared with 1982. Mutual exchange of goods with the Soviet Union alone increased 13.8 percent. The share of socialist countries in Czechoslovakia's total foreign trade turnover was 76.9 percent, of which the USSR accounted for 44 percent.

The continuing implementation of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration had a positive impact on the development of trade with socialist countries. Czechoslovak participation in production specialization and production sharing increased.

Exports based on specialization and production-sharing agreements accounted for roughly 24 percent of all exports to CEMA countries; in engineering alone, these exports accounted for 35 percent of exports. With respect to the USSR, exports based on specialization and production-sharing agreements accounted for 27.5 percent of all exports and, in engineering, for 39 percent of exports. Important specialization and production-sharing agreements concern, above all, the production of installations for nuclear power plants, forming machines and machine tools, and means of transportation. Czechoslovakia continued to participate in the construction of the Khmelnitskaya nuclear power plant and in the construction of the fodder yeast plant in Mozyr, which is currently being completed. Long-term agreements with CEMA member-countries ensured the overwhelming part of our needs for raw materials and energy resources, important imports of new technology, and a stable market for the decisive part of Czechoslovakia's production for export.

Standard of Living

The living standards of the population developed in 1983 in harmony with the targets of the state plan and continued to improve. The social guarantees of the people were strengthened. Compared with 1982, personal consumption increased 2 percent and social consumption of the population 3.3 percent.

Selected Indicators of the Standard of Living:

| | 1982 | 1983 | 1983 as percentage compared with 1982 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monetary revenues of the population in Kcs billion | 381.8 | 393.1 | 103.0 |
| Average monthly wages of employees in the socialist sector of the national economy (excluding united agricultural cooperatives) in Kcs | 2,738 | 2,790 | 101.9 |
| Comparable average monthly income of employees of united agricultural cooperatives in Kcs | 2,779 | 2,914 | 104.9 |
| Retail trade turnover in Kcs billion in current prices | 268.5 | 276.3 | 102.9 |
| Completed apartments in thousands | 101.8 | 94.2 | 92.6 |
| Per-capita social consumption in Kcs thousand | 10 | 10.3 | 103.0 |
| Number of physicians per 10,000 inhabitants | 34.1 | 34.9 | - |

While full employment continued, the average number of employees of the national economy increased by an additional 0.6 percent and amounted to 7,480,000. The production sphere registered an increment of 27,000 employees and the nonproduction sphere an increment of 18,000 employees. There were higher-than-planned increases in the numbers of employees in the economy run by national committees, especially in education and health care, and in domestic trade. Industry, transport, and the building industry were the most important branches that failed to achieve the planned growth in the number of employees.

Growth in the total monetary revenues of the population was influenced both by the 3 percent increase in average revenues from work and by the 3.6 percent increase in social payments. Real monetary revenues increased 1.9 percent in 1983. Average monthly wages of employees of the socialist sector of the national economy (excluding united agricultural cooperatives) increased from Kcs2,738 in 1982 to Kcs2,790, that is, 1.9 percent.

Average monthly wages of employees in industry reached Kcs2,916, which was a 2.2 percent growth compared with the preceding year, and in the building industry they reached Kcs3,052, which was a 1.9 percent growth. The comparable monthly income of employees of united agricultural cooperatives was Kcs2,914, that is, 4.9 percent more than in the preceding year. Real wages of employees of the socialist sector of the national economy (excluding united agricultural cooperatives) increased 0.8 percent compared with 1982.

The monetary expenditures of the population on goods, services, and fees increased by Kcs10.7 billion against 1982, that is, by 2.9 percent. The increment in deposits and cash was Kcs16.1 billion, which was equivalent to 4.1 percent of the total monetary revenues of the population.

Supplies of foodstuffs and industrial merchandise to the market were smooth and improved compared to the preceding year.

Retail trade turnover in all trade systems increased 2.9 percent in current prices -- the retail trade turnover of foodstuffs increased 1.7 percent and that of industrial merchandise 4 percent. The growth was faster than assumed by the state plan (which stipulated a 2.2 percent increase in total retail trade turnover), especially due to a relatively rapid growth in the turnover of industrial merchandise.

Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in the sales of meat and meat products, dairy products, and beer. Deliveries of meat products were 747,000 metric tons, that is, 0.9 percent higher than the year before. Compared with 1982, there also was an increase in the sales of poultry and pasta. While consumer demand was met, there was a decline in the sales of, for example, eggs, vegetable oil and fats, sugar, wine, and spirits.

Increased deliveries of both domestically produced and imported sewing machines, color television sets, bicycles, and so forth resulted in a gradual improvement in the supplies of industrial merchandise. The sale of goods of exceptional quality was introduced in designated stores. In 1983, there was an increase in the sales of leather footwear, knitwear, automatic washing machines, and sewing machines. A total of 93,000 passenger cars were sold, 6 percent more than in 1982; 108,000 color television sets, which was a 29 percent increase; and 529,000 bicycles, which was a 28 percent increase. A total of 72,000 freezers were delivered to domestic trade, 32 percent more than in 1982. Despite the increase in deliveries, the demand of the population for the aforementioned types of merchandise was not fully met. Shortcomings persist in the assortment of garments, in some consumer durables, and in articles of everyday use.

The implementation of the conclusions of the Sixth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum concerning the work of national committees contributed to developing paid services for the population. Some types of services were expanded and there was a slight increase in the share of services rendered in the evening hours and on Saturdays. Nevertheless, the range and the quality of work and services provided by enterprises of the local economy and by production cooperatives do not yet fully live up to the requirements of citizens. The total volume of services for the population, excluding direct consumption of materials, in local production and service organizations and in production cooperatives increased 4.5 percent, compared with 1982. Money from the population for paid services increased by 0.2 percent.

The aggregate index of the retail prices of goods and services increased 0.9 percent in 1983, compared with 1982. Of this, the index of services paid by the population increased 1 percent. The increase in the price index is due to the adjustments of the prices of services effected on 1 February and on 1 October 1983, as well as due to the increase in the price of diesel oil as of 1 January 1983.

Social consumption of the population continued to develop dynamically and increased 3.3 percent compared with 1982. The volume of services and products provided free of charge, income from social security payments, scholarships, and the like reached the sum of Kcs158.3 billion. Social consumption thus amounts to Kcs10,266 per capita. The growth in social consumption was due, first and foremost, to the growing expenditure on health care and social security.

Aggregate social security payments (pension and health insurance payments, in money and in kind) amounted to Kcs77.7 billion; of this amount, pensions alone amounted to Kcs49.1 billion. Health insurance payments increased 2.9 percent compared to 1982 and payments of the pensions fund 3.8 percent. The number of pensions being paid out increased to 3,924,000; of this number 2,141,000 were old-age pensions. The sum spent on child allowances increased 2.6 percent, the total being Kcs15.6 billion. The total volume of monetary assistance to families with children increased 2.3 percent and reached Kcs22.1 billion.

In the 1983-84 school year, 713,000 children are attending kindergarten, which is 91.1 percent of all children in the relevant age group. In 1983, 142,000 pupils started vocational training (13,000 of them started vocational training ending with a school-leaving examination [maturita]) and 88,000 pupils entered grammar schools and secondary trade and technical schools. A total of 373,000 students pursue daytime studies at grammar schools and secondary trade and technical schools and 145,000 Czechoslovak students are attending university-level schools.

The capacity of health facilities increased 1,000 beds and reached a total of 193,000 beds. Of this, 121,600 beds are in hospitals. There were 286 persons for every physician, 7 persons less than in 1982. The number of places in nurseries was 121,000; enterprise nurseries, including those run by united agricultural cooperatives, accounted for 27.5 percent of this number.

As regards housing construction, a total of 94,200 apartments were completed in 1983, which means an improvement in the housing situation for some 300,000 citizens. The planned number was underfulfilled by 1,500 apartments. The shortfall is accounted for by individual and cooperative housing construction. Of the total number of newly built apartments, 17,500 were obtained by means of communal construction; 45,000 by means of cooperative construction, 2,700 by means of the enterprises' own construction; and 29,000 by means of individual construction. Shortcomings were manifested in ensuring the comprehensiveness of housing construction and in the projects' preparedness. The fulfillment of tasks in reconstructing and modernizing the housing stock was unsatisfactory -- within the framework of comprehensive housing construction, only 2,576 apartments in socialist ownership were modernized. The plan envisaged the modernization of 3,340 apartments. In the course of 1983, building work started on 83,500 apartments.

National committees were channeling the citizen's initiative into the "Z" Project [community self-improvement program], within the framework of which they effected work worth Kcs3.8 billion. For example, 960 places were obtained in nurseries, 13,421 in kindergartens, 3,992 in elementary schools, and 672 in social security facilities. A total of 315 stores and workshops for services were built. Owing to the "Z" Project, the living environment was improved.

There was a total of 230,000 live births in 1983. There were 121,000 weddings in the course of the year and 36,000 marriages ended with divorce. A total of 185,000 persons died. By the end of the year, the total population of the CSSR was 15,438,000 persons.

## TRADE UNION, SCIENCE ACADEMY AGREEMENT CONCLUDED

LD072326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] A cooperation agreement between the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences was signed in Prague today between Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and Academician Bohumil Kvasil, chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. On the basis of the agreement, both sides will endeavor to make a joint contribution to accelerating scientific-technological progress, particularly through closer links between science and the social practice, and to develop the working people's creative initiative in implementing and utilizing scientific-research findings. They will also aid the raising of the effectiveness of moral and material stimulation in accelerating the cycle research-development-production-use.

## CHNOUPEK RECEIVES SWEDISH OFFICIAL 7 FEBRUARY

LD071634 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Following Czechoslovak-Swedish ministerial consultations in Prague today, Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received the head of the Swedish delegation, Jan Eliasson, councillor for political affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In a conversation concerning the current international situation, both representatives expressed themselves in favor of political dialogue between countries with differing social systems and for continuing the processes of easing international tension. They favorably evaluated the development in relations between Czechoslovakia and Sweden, and expressed interest in its multilateral development in all areas.

## WESTERN MEDIA ACCUSED OF 'DISINFORMATION'

AU071140 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Feb 84 p 6

[Article by Moscow correspondent Vladimir Divis: "How to Read Unwritten Words; Anatomy of One Piece of Disinformation"]

[Text] As RUDE PRAVO has already reported, the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN published a lengthy article refuting, in essence, the lies disseminated in the West following the shooting down of the South Korean airliner, which, in the night from 31 August to 1 September 1983, penetrated USSR airspace. The candid, almost objective assessment of the article aroused a lively response among the British public. The management of the BBC therefore decided to "set things right." How did it go about it?

At the beginning of January, this "always well-informed" radio station announced that the Soviet journal AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA [AVIATION AND SPACE EXPLORATION] had supposedly published the results of, as the BBC report noted, a "secret investigation by Soviet bodies of the incident involving the South Korean airliner.... They show the degree of efficiency of the USSR air space defense.... They criticize commanders at all levels and explain the system of passing down orders among individual levels of the Soviet Armed Forces." The listener learned of many other apparent details as well, among them even some "authentic quotes" from the allegedly top secret document.

Western journalists and diplomats accredited in the USSR, with the sole exception of the BBC correspondent, were disconcerted. How was it possible that they had let such a big fish slip through their fingers? They soon recovered from their shock, however, and feverishly began to scratch about for the address and telephone number of the AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA editorial office. As Boris Krymov notes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, the telephones on the chief editor's desk did not stop ringing.

The journal concerned is on general sale at the newsstands and the relevant article was supposed to have been published in this year's first issue. But even a cursory perusal of the journal showed the interested parties that it did not contain a single line about the results of some "secret investigation." In the end they did discover a brief mention of the South Korean airliner after all. It was in the leading article, headlined "A Task of State Importance" and signed by Colonel General of the Air Force S. Golubyev. At one point it reads:

"Planes of civilian airlines with espionage missions are penetrating our airspace. This was the case, for example, during the night of 31 August 1983 in the area of the Soviet Far East."

There was not one more word about the affair. However, it all depends on how one looks at things.

For years, the most important skill of a bourgeois journalist sent to work in the USSR or some other socialist country has been, above all, the ability to perfectly "read words that no one has written," to adapt any information in the appropriate manner, and to present white as black without a blush. In this particular case, too, the BBC correspondent demonstrated his truly enviable "proficiency." And he was not the only one. Other correspondents, too, managed to interpret with an unusual degree of imagination words and entire sentences from the leading article, which was devoted to the general, long-term tasks of military pilots in combat and political training and in protecting the air space of the USSR.

The Moscow correspondent of Springer's DIE WELT, Friedrich Neumann, wrote, among other things: "The general made it clear that the officers taking part in the liquidation of the Boeing-707 [figure as published] on 1 September 1983 did not take all the necessary steps to force the foreign airplane to land on Soviet territory...." From which of General Golubyev's words in the journal AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA did he derive this surprising conclusion? No doubt, this is how he perceived the meaning of the following passage from the article: "The take-off of a plane is ensured by specialists of the airfield service, the radio-technical crew, and the flight control center, with whom the pilot must closely coordinate his actions." Nothing more and nothing less than the formulation of one of the general principles of the activity of a pilot.

The American newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, published in Paris, claims, in turn, something else: "The Soviet aviation journal accused the Soviet pilot who shot down the South Korean airliner of incorrect procedure." The author "grasped" this obvious nonsense from the following sentence: "The combatant entrusted with service in the air is required to know well his airplane, the navigational systems, and weapons; he must be able to make use of all their merits and qualities; and he must be capable of steering the plane in various altitudes and regimes [rezimy] and of using the entire armament in a qualified fashion."

This is thus how the correspondents of BBC, DIE WELT, and the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE were reading "between the lines." One needs a large dose of cynicism to arrive at their conclusions.

KOREAN TRIPARTITE TALKS BEST PEACE GUARANTEE

AU031242 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 1 Feb 84 p 2

["(AR)"-signed commentary in the "Word on the Day" column: "Fanning Tension"]

[Text] The joint U.S.-South Korean military maneuvers, code-named "Team Spirit-84," are starting today in the southern part of the Korean peninsula. The 200,000 soldiers taking part in these maneuvers will be training in a simulated attack on the northern part of the peninsula -- on the DPRK.

In this way the current "Team Spirit" military exercise is yet another concrete example of the way Washington, in cooperation with Seoul, is maintaining tension on the Korean peninsula and constantly exacerbating the situation by its military provocations. But even in the present instance the United States is not concerned with merely demonstrating its strength in relation to the People's Democratic Korea; its main concern is to intimidate the socialist community globally. The United States has included South Korea among its main military springboards in the Far East for an aggression against the Soviet Union; in the diplomatic field this provides a framework for consolidating the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military axis. These preparations are being enhanced in the military field by the comprehensive modernization of the armament equipment of the 40,000-strong American expeditionary corps, which has no lack of nuclear arms even now. Lately, however, the United States has shown signs of wanting to strengthen this nuclear arsenal on the Korean peninsula with first-strike nuclear weapons -- with Pershing II and cruise missiles. By virtue of their range, the latter are no longer intended for use in combat operations on Korean territory; their aim is to reach facilities in the Asian part of the USSR.

But Korea needs to go in a direction different from the one that is being foisted on it by the United States, by taking the path of peaceful cooperation. The possibilities for this are being provided by the DPRK's peace initiatives, which were complemented this January by the proposal on tripartite negotiations between the DPRK, South Korea, and the United States on replacing the armistice agreement by a peace treaty and on withdrawing American troops. In fact, it is only in this way that true peace and security can be guaranteed on the Korean peninsula, and also in the adjoining areas of the Asian Continent.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

LD072329 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] In Prague today Vaclav David, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, and Igor Medvedev, vice chairman of the all-union leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, signed a protocol on mutual cooperation in 1984 between the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Contacts With Foreign Countries, and the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society.

The delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society led by Igor Medvedev was received today by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. During a comradely conversation they emphasized the importance of the ever-developing multifaceted cooperation between the two fraternal countries, and the two organizations' contribution to further development and deepening of the indestructible friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people.

## POLAND'S KOWALCZYK HEADS VISITING SD DELEGATION

### Received by Indra

LD071623 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Today in Prague Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Polish SD Central Committee and deputy premier of the PPR, who is leading a delegation of the SD Central Committee visiting Czechoslovakia. In a cordial conversation they concentrated on evaluating the current international situation and questions of further deepening fraternal Czechoslovak-Polish relations and cooperation.

### Meets With Rohlicek

LD072339 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] In the Hrzan Palace in Prague today, Deputy Federal Premier Rudolf Rohlicek received Edward Kowalczyk, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the SD Central Committee. They assessed the present development and results of mutual cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland and discussed possibilities for further strengthening all-round contacts between the two countries.

## ROMANIA'S DOBRESCU ARRIVES FOR WORKING VISIT

LD072156 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP, arrived in Prague today for a working visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. Meeting him at Ruzyne Airport in Prague was Comrade Vasil Bilka.

## BRIEFS

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE SESSION -- A 4-day session of the International Secretariat of the Christian Peace Conference, attended by representatives of churches from 14 European, African, American, and Asian countries, ended in Prague on 19 January. The session discussed the tasks of the clergymen's peace movement in 1984. It stressed the need to develop the activity of the peace movement in churches associated with the Christian Peace Conference, and supported efforts aimed at coordinating the participation of churches in the global struggle of progressive forces for security, disarmament, and maintaining peace. One of the most important tasks facing the Christian Peace Conference is the preparation of the Sixth All-Christian Peace Assembly, to be convened in Prague in June 1985. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

COTTON CONTRACT WITH USSR -- A contract on the delivery of Soviet cotton to the CSSR valued at $80 million and on the delivery of CSSR-manufactured chemical fibers to the USSR valued at R12 million was signed in Moscow on 19 January by representatives of the CSSR Centrotex foreign trade organization and of the Soviet Eksportlen trade association. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jan 84 p 7 AU]

PZPR'S BARCIKOWSKI MEETS HONECKER, ENDS VISIT

LD071828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1526 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Feb (ADN) -- On Tuesday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, for a friendly talk.

He most cordially reciprocated fraternal greetings from the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, which were conveyed by Kazimierz Barcikowski. He requested that Wojciech Jaruzelski be assured that the GDR continues to work persistently and constructively to realize the agreements reached in the talks in Warsaw and Berlin. The communists and citizens of the GDR think highly of the PZPR's successes in strengthening the unity and cohesion of its ranks in the process of the economic and social consolidation of socialist construction in People's Poland. They want to continue and expand the proven comprehensive cooperation between both countries' fraternal parties, states and peoples, trade unions and enterprises, and children's and youth organizations.

The PPR's 40th anniversary and the 35th anniversary of the first socialist workers' and peasants' state on German soil provide the opportunity to honor the fighting community forged under the leadership of the SED and the PZPR and to emphasize the historical gains in relations between the two states and nations.

Erich Honecker acquainted the Polish guest with the GDR's activities in realizing the joint peace policy of the Warsaw Pact states. At the center of these activities stands the struggle, at the side of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, to stop the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe and to dismantle the systems that have already been deployed; against the arms drive and confrontation policy, especially by the United States; and for arms control and disarmament.

In view of the lessons of the revolutionary German workers movement's struggle against war, the SED considers it central to its policy to do everything necessary to protect socialism and peace. This includes dialogue with all forces willing to reach an understanding. The SED is consistently continuing its policy of peaceful coexistence, including in its relations with the FRG, which are especially significant for the climate in Europe.

The United States and other NATO countries have to return to the situation that existed before the United States began to deploy its medium-range missiles in Europe. The GDR supports the continuation of the process of detente. With this stance, the GDR is constructively participating in the Stockholm conference in order to contribute on the basis of the Prague and Moscow proposals for reducing military confrontation, for trust and confidence-building measures, and for disarmament.

Kazimierz Barcikowski emphasized the full agreement between the SED and the PZPR, the GDR and the PPR on questions of the struggle for peace, which is very significant for the Polish people who have been sorely tested by the imperialist policy of exploitation and aggression. This also is an essential element in the PZPR elections, which have just ended and which substantially contributed to increasing the fighting strength and attractiveness of the party.

Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, participated in the talk. Maciej Wironski, PPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, was present.

Talks With Schuerer, Departure

LD071833 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Feb (ADN) -- Kazimierz Barcikowski visited the Frankfurt/Oder semiconductor factory on Tuesday and held a talk with Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the GDR Council of Ministers State Planning Commission.

In the evening, Kazimierz Barcikowski left for home.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD071922 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1456 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Feb (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received a delegation of the Finnish Interparliamentary Group in Berlin on Tuesday for an exchange of views on questions relating to the struggle for peace, disarmament, and international detente. The delegation, led by the group's chairman Juhani Tuomaala, earlier exchanged views with Herbert Fechner, chairman of the GDR Interparliamentary Group, at whose invitation it is visiting Berlin.

Further on Talks

LD080017 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Feb (ADN) -- In view of the intensified international situation, all possibilities for safeguarding and consolidating peace and for detente and disarmament must be exploited. This was stated in Berlin today by Horst Sindermann, GDR People's Chamber president and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Juhani Tuomaala, chairman of the Finnish Interparliamentary Group, who is heading a delegation of the group on a several-day visit to the GDR. They attached great importance to good, friendly relations, as exemplified by those between the two countries and parliaments, for the consolidation of trust and reduction of world tension. They stressed the responsibility of parliamentarians for this.

Horst Sindermann said that the GDR's approach toward the Stockholm conference is characterized by a striving for the renunciation of military force and for maintaining peaceful relations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The lessening of military confrontation and making relations between the states predictable again first requires a halt to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the dismantling of those already deployed.

Juhani Tuomaala stressed that the improvement of the international situation demands the continuation and expansion of political dialogue between states. Relations and cooperation between the GDR and Finland are exemplary in this connection.

AXEN ADDRESSES PARTY COLLEGE ON FOREIGN POLICY

AU071725 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4/5 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [3 February] Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, reported on "The Seventh Central Committee Session on the International Situation" to 800 teachers and students of the Karl Marx party college.

The speaker stressed that the statements made by Erich Honecker at the seventh Central Committee session conveyed to the party and GDR people an accurate assessment of the situation evolving from the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe as well as a clear domestic and foreign policy orientation filled with realism and confidence. The speech of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee had a great effect nationally and internationally, he said.

Hermann Axen pointed out in detail the causes and the extremely aggressive imperialist quarters to which the dangerous aggravation of the international situation must be traced and wherein lie the main trends and objectives of the imperialist confrontational course. He analyzed those factors that do not permit a change of the international balance of power in favor of imperialism. This is primarily socialism, which has entered another, higher stage in its social development. The countermeasures of the Warsaw Pact member-states initiated against the stationing of new U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe have great military and political importance for securing peace. Hermann Axen explained why it will be possible, in cooperation with all the forces interested in peace, to thwart the imperialist confrontational course and to again fight through to detente, peaceful cooperation for mutual benefit, and to effective measures of arms limitation and disarmament. In this context, the speaker explained the positions of the GDR and the other socialist states at the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures and security.

Kurt Tiedke, president of the party college at the SED Central Committee, thanked the speaker for his statements which were received with great attention and strong applause by both teachers and students.

PEACE MOVEMENT MEMBERS ARRESTED IN WEIMAR

DW061123 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 6 Feb 84 pp 29-30

[Unattributed article: "Further Members of Peace Movement Arrested in Weimar"]

[Excerpt] While on vacation in Tabarz, Thuringian Land Bishop Werner Leich received some concerned Protestant brothers who wanted to inform him of some news in the GDR province. However, Leich indicated that he was already "fully informed" and would "look into the matter."

What had happened occurred on 25 January in Weimar. The GDR state security service arrested four young people -- Jan-Georg Fischer, 20; Wolfram Hasch, 20; Volker Otto, 19; and Alexander Kobylinski, 19 -- who were known in the city for being unruly. For Fischer, Hasch, and Otto, the state security service only had to send a squad to 19 Mozartstrasse. The three had been living there together since the summer of 1983 in one-half of an old apartment. Kobylinski was picked up by the secret police in his parents' apartment.

In addition to those arrested now, four other Weimar residents have been held since 10 October 1983 in the Erfdurt Prison: Grit Ferber, 18; Ulrich Jadtke, 19; Hom Kirsten, 18; and Thomas Onisseit, 18 [spelling of names as published]. They have been charged with participating in spray painting last October. The Weimar people spray painted "make cucumber salad out of the state," as well as "SS-20, thanks but no thanks," and "defend yourselves and strike back."

The paint sprayers of last October and those who have now been jailed belong to the active core of the church's "monthly circle" which has been active in Weimar since May 1982. Under the supervision of Pastor Rainer Pachmann, some 30-70 students, apprentices, jobbers, and punk rockers meet every Monday in the hall of the Jacob Protestant congregation.

Most are under 20 and come from the best socialist families. The youth-oriented underground movement draws young people from families of doctors, university lecturers, and functionaries.

PAPER VIEWS THATCHER'S 'VERY SUCCESSFUL VISIT'

AU071255 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Feb 84 p 2

[Edit S. Molnar article: "After the British Prime Minister's Visit; for a Continuation of the Dialogue"]

[Text] A very successful visit has taken place in Budapest -- this is the conclusion of observers about the visit by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to Hungary, which ended yesterday. This was due not only to the fact that there was an exchange of views between the two countries' leaders personally and at the top level, although this alone can be a significant factor in the maintenance of relations between nations. Let us add that this fact acquires particular significance when the partners -- as is now the case -- live in different social systems and belong to different alliance systems.

Still, even greater international attention than usual on such occasions was focused on Margaret Thatcher's visit. One reason for this is to be sought in the history of bilateral relations: This was the first time a British prime minister had visited Hungary. Even Madame Thatcher herself wondered at this and said that she had come to Budapest to "make amends for a historical omission." She added in a statement to the BBC that this was "the first step on a long journey." The terms "the beginning of a new phase" and "a milestone" appeared even in the British newspapers, which are known for their moderation.

The guest's rather crowded program on 3 February, the official talks comprising a part of it, the 2-hour exchange of views with Janos Kadar, and the boasts in the evening had an emotional aspect which transcended the norms of cordiality and sincerity that are universally accepted in communiques, for instance, when the issues of Lajos Kossuth's triumphant visit to Britain was broached, or the successful commemoration of Bartok and Kodaly in Great Britain, or even the memorable 6 to 3 soccer sensation.

It is, however, the environment created by contemporary history, of course, that determines the fundamental significance of talks. The visit, which took place in the present "cooler" state of East-West relations, has proved that there is, there can be a scope for a dialogue. It has shown that views can be and, indeed, should be expounded even when, in examining the intensification of tension, the sides have divergent opinions on its causes, for, on both sides, they see a solution only in the application of political means and negotiations, that is, in a return to the negotiating table.

Both Hungary and the United Kingdom are committed proponents of peace, as leading figures of both sides stressed. A nuclear catastrophe must definitely be avoided -- they showed agreement on this as well -- and in the quest for a path leading to this there is a need for cooperation by exploiting the possibilities to the utmost. A great deal was said about the reduction of armaments -- primarily nuclear armaments -- and about to build and enhance trust to make it possible; about possibilities for achieving this in practice, there were both identical and differing concepts.

Hungary is listed among the "fairly small" countries. According to its own leaders' appraisal, Great Britain -- although, traditionally, it site at the table of the "great powers" in the Security Council and at numerous other international forums -- counts as a "medium-size" country today. In the present sensitive phase of East-West relations, the role of small and medium-size countries does not diminish, but may even increase, particularly if they use their influence together and in the interests of what is, in our nuclear age, mankind's primary -- if one wants to call it so, vital -- interest, the guarantee of its survival: in the interest of peace.

That is why the world press looked to Budapest when the British prime minister paid a visit to our country. By this fact alone, the two countries, so to speak, solemnly demonstrated what was expressed in the course of the talks as well: the fact that we are interested in the maintenance and further development of the dialogue. We regard bilateral economic, commercial, technical-scientific, and cultural cooperation as a relationship that helps to unite the world.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher stressed, among other things, that peace is more than the fact that (in Europe) the weapons are silent. And let us add: Helsinki, too, means more for the continent than the signatures of the state leaders whose names are on the Final Act, while nuclear armament is more and more dangerous than the squandering of the meager material, human, and intellectual resources available to mankind.

On this occasion, the British prime minister was able to convince herself personally and even more than heretofore that Hungary is striving for a dialogue and is prepared to work together with London as a reliable partner in the interests of the peoples of our countries and for the good of Europe and the world. We trust that our guests' conviction that it is worth seeking elements of accord with us, because relations between us can be planned for the long term and reliably has strengthened. Personal contacts -- particularly top-level ones -- can be exceptionally valuable and can create and consolidate such a conviction.

## CORRECTION TO TALKS CALLED 'BUILDING BLOCKS'

The following correction to the item headlined "Talks Called 'Building Blocks,'" published in the 6 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page F 10, is supplied from a rebroadcast of the item by Budapest in English to North America at 0300 GMT on 4 February:

Third paragraph, penultimate line should read: ...process which with its own momentum could contribute... (changing wording and supplying indistinct word).

Fourth paragraph, first line should read: ...opinion is shared in Hungary, too -- bilateral talks... (clearing queried words).

First paragraph, line one should read: ...members of different alliances, but undoubtedly they have basic mutual interests. The wide interest concerning the visit shows that these interests are similar throughout Europe. Peace is in the interests of both countries. [Words indistinct]

Western commentators, analyzing Mrs Thatcher's Budapest talks, clearly indicate that Western Europe is concerned about the possibility of a return of the cold war. Therefore they keenly reacted to what they... (supplying indistinct words).

## BUDAPEST NOTES CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. Dollars, Deutschmarks

LD071340 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The exchange rate of the forint compared with convertible currencies has changed. The buying rate for 100 U.S. dollars is 4,508.59 forints; the selling rate is 4,787.40 forints. Similarly, for West German deutschmarks the new rates are 1,637.40 forints and 1,738.68 forints, respectively. Because of the changes in exchange rates, tourists traveling to countries with convertible currencies can buy those currencies with more money. Their allotted sum has been increased from 14,000 to 14,500 forints.

## Polish Zloty

LD080230 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The exchange rate of the Polish zloty has changed. The Polish zloty was significantly devalued today. According to the communique of the Polish National Bank, the zloty is worth 30 percent less than the forint. Now, Hungarian tourists can buy 404 zlotys and 75 groszys with 100 forints. Compared with the currencies of the Western states, the exchange rate of the zloty has remained practically unchanged.

## MATERIAL, PRICE BOARD CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED

LD031757 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2025 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Istvan Matko interview with Bela Csikos-Nagy, chairman of the National Material and Price Control Board; date not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Matko] We are in the Price Office, and if viewers see you or your office on the screen, they think of only one thing: the price rise.

[Csikos-Navy] A person who undertakes and does such work -- and I think this applies not only to me, but also the workers in the office -- must count on this.

[Matko] We are beyond the price measures, but not beyond their effects, I think. We must deal with this for a very long time. Nevertheless, what can we count on this year? For example, is a fluctuation in free prices also expected?

[Csikos-Nagy] In the parliamentary debate on the 1984 economic plan and the expose' by the minister of finance, it was noted that this year, unfortunately, we foresee a 7-8 percent inflation rate, something not usual in our circumstances. The measure we brought in during last week means approximately 3 percent. If I add to this the approximate 1 percent effect on this year's price levels of the measures brought in during the second half of last year, then...

[Matko interrupts] A large part remains.

[Csikos-Nagy] Quite a substantial part remains. Scarcely .5 percent is made up of what can be prescribed as a so-called official measure, something I cannot deal with now as we will have to return to it in the first half of this year, with knowledge of the situation as it will then be. However, this can take shape as a measure with an order of magnitude of .5 percent. The greater part of inflation will be noted in market price fluctuations, in the hitherto customary manner, because since 1968, Hungary stopped the official price system, that is, it introduced a mixed price system, and the free prices have a role in a greater and greater sphere in the shaping of prices.

[Matko] Do not take it amiss if I ask, since very few people understand this; what, in fact, is the difference between the price forms?

[Csikos-Nagy] The Prices Office was formed at the beginning of 1957, and in the 1957-68 period our experience was that if we centrally fixed -- I could nearly say froze the price of every product -- inevitably created an (?economic shortage), because a central price authority and ministries which centrally program production are not in a situation of being able to create a production structure that adjusts to the constantly changing requirements of the population, or to create a price equilibrium. For this reason it was decided that, and an essential element of the 1968 economic reform was, that we should introduce free pricing where it is not possible to centrally organize manufacturing or production. This started with 23 percent in comparison with the volume of turnover. Slowly it rose to 50 percent toward the end of the seventies, and now we are at about 55 or 56 percent. These prices change under the effect of market factors...

[Matko interrupts] But not without state control.

[Csikos-Nagy] If one thinks that this is like the capitalist market economy, he knows little about our system of (?direction).

There are very many stabilizing elements in our prices policy. For instance: In the case of interest to us there is an obligation to announce in advance the intention to raise the price; the chairman of the Prices Office has the right to veto it, or say no; if he says not for a time longer than 6 months then the government must act or invoke stipulations concerning dishonest gains. So the classic free price really concerns vegetables, fruit, and artisans' products and services not appearing in the socialist sector. By the way, these are contractual prices...

[Matko interrupts] But let us stay with current issues. We have said that free price movement of a substantial amount must be counted on this year. Roughly, how does this compare to the present price measure?

[Csikos-Nagy] We have worked out a price conception of [word indistinct] 7.5 percent.

[Matko] Yes.

[Csikos-Nagy] Nearly 4 percent of this is created by the movement of free market prices.

[Matko] The greater part.

[Csikos-Nagy] The movement of the free market price is the greater part, yes.

[Matko] Roughly, what will this affect?

[Csikos-Nagy] If we knew this exactly then we would not have to work with free prices.

[Matko] But certainly fruit and vegetables are affected, as you mentioned...

[Csikos-Nagy interrupts] Please. Vegetables and fruit are products that are extremely sensitive to the season; how large the crop average is, the duration of the season. These are (?crops, products), which spoil very quickly. Market factors affect prices very sensitively. Generally, in our annual price plans, we usually count on the price level for vegetables and fruit to increase by 5 percent, partly because in very many areas this work cannot be mechanized, while fewer and fewer people do this work.

[Matko] The present price measure totals approximately 13 billion forints. I do not wish to return to the sacrifices by the Hungarian peoples, but for me, the question arises again and again: Why have we chosen exactly these [as heard] items among the official price measures? What is the goal? Why were they made more expensive?

[Csikos-Nagy] There have been many statements on this, and I too can say only that one of our central problems is how to preserve our solvency amidst the international pressure weighing on us. Thus, for some years, one of the cardinal items of our economic plan has been an export surplus, that is, a positive foreign trade balance. As a consequence of this, anything that affects consumption by the population vis-a-vis improving our foreign trade structure and our foreign trade surplus has preference among the price measures.

[Matko] Put clearly, the issue at hand is that meat is a very good export item of ours; we are somewhat redirecting this product to export.

[Csikos-Nagy] Let us say that meat is a product which, as taught by (?economics), is an income-flexible and not a price-flexible product. When we look at foreign trade, in the case of meat, the price ratios are interesting. It is not circumstantial that in this 21 percent price rise level, we raised the price of poultry only by 10 percent; the price of pork by the average; and the price of beef by over the average. We took into account those products that can be best exported.

[Matko] This has not been the first such tough price measure in recent times, although we said that we are preserving living standards. What is your opinion? How is this developing, and how do these measures affect living standards?

[Csikos-Nagy] You can imagine that in the past few days very many people have spoken with me about such issues. They posed questions on our economic policy, considering the standard of living to be a cardinal item that we should preserve; on maintaining their standard of living; and on the third price measure being a cut in real wages. I say what otherwise [words indistinct], knowing the figures. Unfortunately, in the past 3 years we have not been able to control income flow as we had planned. I should like to mention that in 1981, the rise in real incomes was 2 percent greater than we had planned. And when, in 1982, we announced unplanned price rises, people objected to them to such an extent that they were not implemented. In fact we had to take back 1981 income surpluses, as the country did not have the potential for them.

Now, let us take 1983. In a very much more difficult international situation, in which a part was played by the Western credits embargo, or partial credits embargo against us and which perhaps now has eased somewhat, we were compelled to hold back domestic consumption. It was planned that real incomes should decrease by 1.5 percent. (?Seriously) it did not decrease. In the past 3 years the volume of consumption has increased by 5 percent.

[Matko] Of course, it is not an insignificant question as to who consumed this surplus. In society, prejudice exists according to which this surplus was consumed by the owners of the island of enterprise.

[Csikos-Nagy] Firstly, let me say this. When I say that consumption is 5 percent greater now than it was 3 years ago, this is meant in terms of volume.

[Matko] Quantity?

[Csikos-Nagy] Quantity. Secondly, this cannot be understood purely on the basis of income. Partly, it so happens, there are (?people) who complement their current income with their earlier savings, or, and this is even more characteristic, (?some people) have reduced that part of their income which was for saving. Therefore, the dynamics of consumption diverges from the dynamics of the development of incomes. Well, now to your question.

It is certain that there is in society an invisible redistribution that originates on the supply as well, where all kinds of illegal activities take place. The list of these is very long and I, in effect, call this the secondary economy. The secondary economy has an interpretation which I consider illegal, whereas there are some who consider even taking a second job as a form of secondary economy. By the way, in respect of this surplus consumption, the fact that many people take a second job, trying in this way to counterbalance any reduction in their income, in their real income, also plays a part. This is something to which I do not object.

[Matko] Let's make no mistake here. I too, fully agree that secondary economic activities as we call them, auxiliary activities, deserve support. They also should have a place in our distribution of labor. I would even say that public opinion, the large and sober part, has become used to the fact that a big Volga [Russian automobile] and a full vegetable stand at the market are inseparably in the same category. Yet the question raises itself, the very sensitive question, as to what ways there are to regulate these incomes -- or, let me add, in a just way. Is price sufficient for this, or is there a need for something else as well?

[Csikos-Nagy] In reality this is where we come to questions about the further development of the economic management system. These questions are currently on the agenda. We also come to the issue of the expansion of market competition as well as to a series of such issues where the development process has begun at the beginning of the eighties. Let me refer to this. When, at the time, the six different forms of small enterprises were being discussed, the question reached me, as chairman of the Price Office, as to whether I was afraid that it would become a prices jungle.

[Matko] In other words, briefly, do you think it realistic for a privately-owned enterprise to defeat a cooperative enterprise, or, God forbid, a state-owned enterprise, in competition?

[Csikos-Nagy] It can hardly defeat a state enterprise, if only because of the (?quantity) of production.

[Matko] Let's say in the service category.

[Csikos-Nagy] Regretably, it must be said that bureaucratic demand is so extensive in state-owned production enterprises that if a unit organized as small enterprise sells within price it can still work with very large profits. This can be overcome only if we demolish the bureaucracy that is overwhelming effective production work.

[Matko] We have well passed the issue of the current price increases, and indeed, this is, I think not so much a question of price measures but of economic policy.

[Csikos-Nagy] In my opinion all respect must be given to the achievements made in this country in the last 2 or 3 years. Primarily, in one area, we have learned to use energy more economically.

This has been the weakest point of the Hungarian economy and also its most painful, for 50 percent of our energy is imported, and it was the rise of energy prices that made things difficult for us. We have achieved enormous results in this respect. The problem is that we have not learned to sell Hungarian products on the world market. With the economical use of energy it is possible to stabilize, to counterbalance; solvency can be maintained in this way, things can be done. A growth cycle cannot be achieved by this alone, but it is something that faces us, which, in reality, I consider to be most important. Mobilization of progressive forces can provide a new growth cycle for the country; a few years ago we thought we would accomplish this much more easily than now seems possible.

[Matko] You still owe me an answer in this area. I would like you to tell us why we have chosen this method, that is, inflation -- I can safely say inflation, as there has been a debate on whether or not we should dare call our rates of price rises inflation -- and an abundance, or at least, a good variety, of goods. Another thing we see elsewhere [as heard] are fixed prices and a variety of goods which exist only on paper.

[Csikos-Nagy] I have always held the opinion that this alternative, a regulated inflationary process, held firmly in hand -- after all, it is not a loose, spontaneous (process) that we learn on the market...

[Matko interrupts] Now we speak about the capitalist market...

[Csikos-Nagy continues] Let us not make a mistake here. Those who deal responsible with economic policy know sufficiently well that, perhaps, the only indicator is the central indicator when measuring consumer price level increases. It is here that our work must be most strictly accounted for, and we are able to satisfy these demands. This is a firmly controlled process. My opinion is, in advance, that such a regulated inflation, with an undisturbed, relatively undisturbed, supply of goods, is, for society, a more tolerable and better situation than to have an economy of shortages with frozen prices. This is not only a problem for the population, but it is also, in the case of Hungary at least, a question of production.

I do not know if it belongs to this question area if I mention that not long ago I had the opportunity to talk about these questions with some of my friends in the CEMA countries. It is commonly said that what Hungary has achieved in agriculture deserves full respect. One can continue to talk and argue about other aspects I would normally reply: Yes, I achknowledge the results and achievement of Hungarian agricultural development. In reality there is a series of causes which are exclusively related to agricultural production. However, if forints had no real function as a means of payment, if purchases could not be effected by forints, if cooperatives achieved incomes only by high procurement prices and did not use the money, then these production results could not be achieved. In other words, these economic issues cannot be treated separately, sector by sector: consumption, production, industry and agriculture. I think they are organically interrelated issues, and even in hindsight, I think I dare say that we did not make a mistake when, by the activization of market factors we looked for a better alternative for rational development.

In reality, one of the centers of our economic system is the question of prices. It must be said that in connection with this, arguments and questions exist not only in this area [as heard] but here at home as well. Indeed, the program does not cover this, but let us nevertheless mention that this price system is far from complete, so to speak, and in 1986 we wanted much more than we have accomplished.

A large part of our problems and worries originate precisely from the fact that on the market, in our market, the price does not really operate well between producer and consumer and many things get in the way, which in turn disturb the distribution of labor. which direction do we take? What will the reform bring in its new wave?

[Csikos-Nagy] Well, if you raise this point, then we have, after all, to make a distinction between agriculture and industry because in agriculture, in 1957, there was fundamental change. In 1957 when the worker-peasant revolutionary government -- as we called it then -- stopped compulsory procurement and established a free purchase system as the fundamental principle in relations between village and town, and was declared as such...

[Matko interrupts] and as political factor.

[Csikos-Nagy] And as such, the most important element of agricultural policy, well, together with the minister of finance we were forced, if you like, into the creation of such a financial and purchasing price system which develops agricultural goods production in the framework of material incentives. I can almost say that we had to effect this change overnight, from that time and ever since, to the present day, only corrections have been made to the system. Basically, it has proved to be a capable system of operation.

Industry is a different question altogether. In industry we can effect this change only with great suffering and slow, slow progress.

[Matko interrupts] What is the reason for this?

[Csikos-Nagy] There are two reasons. In 1968, in agriculture, the laws of production were more respected and followed more consistently by us. In industry, on the other hand, how should I say, we have not worked fully committed. This strong industrial lobby, which has always been strong in this country and which -- with subjective information, if you like -- has tried to influence the political leadership, has not made it easy to accomplish this process rapidly. I am an optimist even for that, because in 1968 in industry too, we brought about a change so that the measure of economic effectiveness should be the ability to compete internationally. Well, you have said that this is not a process which has already been completed. I agree with this.

Further development of the price system interrelates more and more wtih expanded development of the forms of competition. We do not want to interfere, in a radical way, with the processes. Our opinion is that life itself should forcefully create a new type of organizational structure. My opinion is that in the second half of the 1980's the change will be completed which, in 1984 -- using a very poor expression, and I apologize for this -- in the form of a price club we are to start in a certain circle of advertisers, that is, we take the regulation of economic processes into the direction of a market-oriented price system. [sentence as heard]

[Matko] Let me return to the question, because the answer was not entirely clear to me. In fact, what are the most important measures now?

[Csikos-Nagy] As to which of these I consider to be the most important, one is that at least by the end of this decade -- or I should say that within 2 or 3 years -- we should achieve what we described in '67 as everybody paying for the product what it costs. And as a result of this, price subventions will be forced back only to the areas where these meet truly fundamental social policy demands.

[Matkò] What are these areas of support?

[Csikos-Nagy] Gradually, food will come off the list because the price subventions and consumers' prices have gotten quite close to one another. The work has not been completed entirely. There still are problems in certain services. There are problems in certain types of energy. We can overcome this task if the world does not go mad, and if it does not foist on us a third oil-price explosion. However, I hope that these measures can take place in the next few years -- not with a decrease in real wages, but in a balanced manner.

[Matko] So in fact, this thing is not simply a professional issue, but a little political and, to a small extent, a task with scientific demands. I would like to ask: What do you really consider yourself to be? A theoretical expert? An official? Or a politicaian?

[Csikos-Nagy] I studied to be an economist.

[Matko] That is one.

[Csikos-Nagy] I studied so-called pure theory.

[Matko] When was this?

[Csikos-Nagy] This was in the 1930's.

[Matko] In Szeged.

[Csikos-Nagy] Yes, in Szeged. I studied pure theory. This does not mean that the theory was very pure, but it was called pure theory because in such a circle inside politics, the rules of the game of economic supply and demand were taught as a science, as market theory, in those times. Of course, I would like to add immediately that science interests me in so far as it is advantageous for practice. This pure theory is not directly advantageous, but from the viewpoint of the craft and knowledge, in my view it is indispensible.

Regarding what I consider myself to be: I consider myself to be an economic politician. Economic policy interests me, and my opinion on economic policy is that although economic policy is fundamentally an art, it cannot be pursued successfully without scientific foundations. For this reason I see no contradiction if someone wants to stand his ground in such a sphere, in the synthesis of politics, science, and practice.

[Matko] If, however, we view the course of your life, it provides quite a long series of experiences. You do not consider it to be too direct, do you, if I ask you how long you have dealt with this (?topic)? It can be traced back before the liberation, can it not?

[Csikos-Nagy] As an official in the department of [word indistinct], I could almost say that I dealt primarily with price issues. In 1945 I was called by Zoltan Vas to the main economic council. Then, led by Istvan Varga, the materials and prices office (?still) operated, and (?I) was responsible for price and financial issues in the main economic council.

[Matko] How was this formed?

[Csikos-Nagy] In the early days, I could say the first week of November of 1956, I got a telephone call: Istvan Kossa called me, asking me whether I wanted to take part in directing economic policy. And I said yes, but only if I could deal with price issues. Since there was no prices office, I said that I would form it. It was formed on 1 January. It is a characteristic Hungarian institution. Prices and incomes offices have existed, but a prices and materials office has only been formed in our country, and in recent years its sphere of authority has even expanded, together with the creation of the new type ministry of industry, in which the three ministries of industry were merged. This office now fills a general market supervisory function.

[Matko] It appears that these price issues exude a peculiar kind of life-elixir because, how shall I say, you are still full of plans, full of the desire to create. From this it can be judged in fact just how this entire work sphere is seen, indeed, what opinion is held of our price policy, not only at home but also abroad.

[Csikos-Nagy] Well, there is quite a lot of international interest in connection with the Hungarian price policy, perhaps chiefly because Hungary's economic policy as a whole, it must be said, enjoys rather high esteem. As someone who deals quite extensively in international spheres, I can say that there are not only a few economic researchers, scientists, who are working to elaborate a socially relevant economic theory, which could perhaps adapt to present-day modern social demands better than the existing models. There is considerable opinion that the Hungarian system of economic direction has at least a few elements which could serve as building blocks for such a relevant theory. Since the Hungarian economic reform movement as a whole, from 1957 onward, has been linked with price reforms, naturally there is interest in the issue. What is more, in fact, it is quite understandable that in the USSR, the chairman of Gossnab, Comrade Martynov, USSR deputy prime minister, is following our work with very great interest -- he and his colleagues have said on more than one occasion that if somehow they could manage to exert a greater influence on prices they would also be able to better organize material management in the country.

[Matko] As far as I know, this is the third time you have been recalled into the executive committee of the International Economic Association. Why?

[Csikos-Nagy] Yes, I began the third of these 3-year terms last year, the election took place in (?Saint Sebastien). Well, I have quite a lot of practice in these issues, and, actually, Bogomolov and Khachaturov -- two Soviet leading economist friends of mine -- the three of us in fact represent the cause of the socialist countries in international economic life. They, as well as others, believed that I should return. I am glad about this because, thanks to the working sphere, this gives a fairly direct insight into the shop work going on in various parts of the world. And I am especially glad that in October this year, upon a Soviet initiative, we are planning a large-scale East-West conference dealing with economic issues, to be chaired jointly by Hungary and Austria. We will start the conference in Budapest and end it in Vienna. Highly significant personalities, such as General Secretary of the UN European Economic Committee Bogomolov, and others, will help me as members of the program committee to make this a really well-prepared conference, which will reveal the problems that make intensive East-West cooperation difficult today, and will make clearer for us where the weak points are which have to be resolved before we can advance on the road of intensification.

For Hungary -- and not only Hungary, I may say also Czechoslovakia and others -- are only able to stand their ground in international competition with a system that adapts better to world market demands. In this respect I must say that the USSR has quite an exceptional standpoint, because it can (?appear) on the world market with products that are in high demand, and products such as oil and others which can be centrally managed. Compared to this these smaller countries, including Hungary, are only able to finance their imports with a very ramified export structure consisting of small items, and this has to be managed in a quite different way than if we were able to keep trade in balance with four or five big items. For this reason, too, I am glad that Hungary may host this conference. And I am now sending letters to members of the program committee, requesting their assistance, so that I can invite 20-30 people to the conference -- the leading East European experts of the leading banks and big companies -- who could be present at this conference at least as observers from the point of view of business deals. Do not misunderstand me, it will be a scientific conference; no deals will be concluded here. But, of course, from the point of view of relations, every such scientific session has significance too.

[Matko] Finally, I would like to ask a personal question: What attracts a person to such a -- to certain extent -- abstract topic as price issues?

[Csikos-Nagy] Well, in a society of commodity producers, I could say that economic theory is, in a certain sense, price theory. If a person studies the history of economic theory, then that is the history of price theories. At the party college, where every year I give about 10 lectures on Hungarian price policy, when I begin this study I always begin by saying that economic policy is in fact an indirect price policy because it concerns every kind of economic policy manifestation, be it demand or supply or market forms. And in this sense a country has a price policy even if it does not determine a single price. And, in fact, the success of a price policy and an economic policy in a commodity-producing society is measured by the extent to which it is able to regulate prices -- not by direct prices but indirectly, by influencing market factors in a planned manner, to create conditions for the development of market price conditions such as are linked to our society's system of values, and that these should always act as a balance.

[Matko] Of course we must not conclude from this that the Price Office (?is on the way out). It will continue for a long time. It works with official methods.

[Csikos-Nagy] Well, whether the Price Office exists for a long time, or whether I will remain here for a long time or only for a short time, from the point of view of (?the others) these are sixth-rate questions. I think this office will continue to be a lasting cooperator in our system of direction.

[Matko] Thank you for the discussion.

## MAIN ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES MET DURING 1983

LD032142 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 3 (MTI) -- In 1983 the Hungarian economy met its main objectives of improving the external economic balance and maintaining international solvency. The [word indistinct] balance surplus increased and the level of the population's real income and consumption remained stable.

In 1983 national income and consumption remained stable.

In 1983 national income increased 0-5 per cent, domestic utilization decreased 2-3 per cent, consumption remained stable and accumulation decreased 20 per cent.

Use of material and energy in most economic branches of production decreased and there was an overall decrease in energy consumption of 2 per cent. More oil and oil products were substituted, mainly by natural gas and electricity.

Industrial production increased 1 per cent. The proportion of export in industrial production rose, but sales on the domestic market fell by 1.9 per cent. Per employee productivity rose 3.1 per cent.

Instead of slightly rising as planned, agricultural production decreased 3 per cent. Plant production decreased 9 per cent under the impact of the drought but the output of animal husbandry increased 3 per cent. In 1983 country harvested 13.7 million tons of grain, 1.2 million tons fewer than the previous year.

The production of [words indistinct] animals increased 6 per cent and reached 2.3 million tons -- pig increased 10-11 per cent, sheep 7 per cent, cattle slightly decreased and poultry remained stable. Due to expansion of the auxiliary work of agricultural enterprises, overall production reached that of 1982.

At current prices import increased 12 per cent and export 15 per cent, although unfavourable foreign trade prices caused the country considerable loss, and balance surplus was smaller than planned, it surpassed that of 1982.

Import surplus of the rouble trade decreased and although export trade in the hard currency accounting area considerably increased it fell short of the plan.

International financial and credit relations developed as planned and financial reserves improved.

In 1983 average monthly salaries and wages rose 4.6 per cent. The average earnings of employees of agricultural cooperatives [words indistinct] per cent and social benefits in cash 9 per cent. In view of the combined increase of incomes from labour and social benefits, and the 7.3 per cent rise of the price level, per capita real income remained stable instead of decreasing as expected.

Last year there were over ten million incoming tourists, an increase of 6.4 per cent, and an increase of 22.1 per cent of outgoing tourists (4.8 million).

Population count was 10,679,000 on December 31, 1983. The decrease of 21,000 was mainly due to the smaller number of women of child-bearing age. There were 4,935,000 active earners, a decrease of 0.7 per cent. The number of employees in productive branches decreased and in non productive branches increased.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS STORE EFFICIENCY SCHEMES

LD071625 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Summary] Three years ago the so-called contract system and last year the wage incentive system were instituted in domestic trade with the intention of improving services to customers and efficiency within stores.

Erno Herner, deputy head of department at the Ministry of Domestic Trade, has spoken to us about how these aims are being achieved:

[Begin recording] The increase in turnover of stores operating either of these two systems is much greater than in stores where the traditional system is still followed. Business hours have been extended, capacity has increased, and service is better in these stores. They have significantly higher profits now than they used to.

Because of these achievements, the new system will be introduced in more stores this year. There are problems, of course. Quite a few contracts have been discontinued. We anticipated that some stores would go under, but the figure is higher than expected.

Last year more than 1,000 contracts had to be discontinued, partly because they could not satisfy payment requirements, and partly for other reasons: Illness and other causes played a part in this. A further problem is that there are relatively new entrepreneurs. Quite a significant portion of the advertised stores do not find applicants. Even with restaurants it sometimes happens that we can only find a manager after several advertisements. The conditions for applicants are usually realistic, but what happens is that the people from the particular layer of trade which is the most enterprising, most suited and boldest are already managers of contracted-out stores, and a certain amount of time is needed before a wider range of workers becomes or is trained to be enterprising." [end recording]

NEW HYDROELECTRIC PLANT ON DANUBE PLANNED

LD292322 Budapest in English to Europe 1150 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Now we change the scene, although with our eyes still on the future, when we discuss the Nagymaros-Gabcikovo hydroelectric plant. It was actually 25 years ago that the idea of a Danube Hydroelectric plant on the Hungarian-Czechoslovakian border first emerged. The first detailed plans were issued in 1977 when 20 hydroelectric plants were already operating on the Danube, supplying 19.4 billion kilowatt-hours a year. Laszlo (Heckenast) reports:

Heckenast] The construction of the Nagymaros-Gabcikovo plant is a cooperation between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, with all the costs divided between the two sides. At the time when the agreement was reached, the total sum required for construction came to almost 50 billion forints. When completed, it will supply 1.8 billion kilowatt-hours per year. The whole project consists of two main parts. The enormous artificial water base in a [words indistinct] which supplies the water for the upper power station at Gabcikovo. A small base in its (?dam) just above Nagymaros, (?and) another power station at Nagymaros itself. The barrage for this basin [words indistinct] greater [word indistinct] between the picturesque villages of Nagymaros and Visegrad. As the project will be an important constituent of the world-be Danube-Rhine-Maine canal, the improvement of the navigability of the river by dredging is of great importance and forms a basic part of the project. An entirely new canal will be built between the two power stations for the same reason. The enormous construction, however, will have several effects on the environment, some of them far from being favorable. That is why the project caused a widespread controversy even among scientists.

Though at the time when the general plans were made the Hungarian Academy of Science [MTA] was not asked to consult the plan, a fact Mr Janos Szentagothai, president of the academy, resented very much [sentence as heard]. Several academy and bank committees were formed to discuss problems concerning flood control, underground water preservation, and agricultural production in the region of the power plant.

No other construction in Hungary had as much preliminary scientific study as the Nagymaros-Gabcikovo hydroelectric plant. According to Mr Gyoergy (Kovacs), a corresponding member of the MTA, the great importance of this plant lies in the fact that its fuel is free and this makes enormous investment worthwhile. Mr (Kovacs) also points out that the basin will serve as a reservoir as well, thus providing several villages and agricultural units with (?whiter) water. The new canal between the two power stations caused lots of controversy itself. As Dr Andras (Levai), a member of the academy, puts it, the water use of the old (?stem) will decrease considerably because of the new canal, thus causing the level of underground water to fall, and though the villages where (?troughs) become empty can be supplied with water through pipelines, (?there are various reasons) region will decay without the necessary quantity of water. Several of the cooperatives cultivating land in the region must change their (?plants), and all the compensations add to the cost of the construction.

Mr Karoly (Perszel), the coordinator of [words indistinct] in the region, also points out these facts but declares that they have the technical means to eliminate most of the unwanted effects but only if they take into account the result of the several scientific inquests which are carried out in the region.

Dr (Imre Petrasovics), a scientist in agriculture, also admits the unfavorable effects of the construction on agricultural production in the surrounding areas, but he also points out that these difficulties can be surmounted within a short period of time and by (?growing) the appropriate plant for the changed humidity of the land or by using the risen water for irrigation even better results can be obtained. Finally, another [word indistinct] controversy. Lots who love the bend of the Danube feared that the plant would spoil the magnificent scenery, but on the contrary, the construction will create a new resort area. The estate built for the workers of the construction will be comparted into private cottages or recreation hostels. The basins behind the barrage will be used for sailing and rowing. Bathing, however, is not recommended because of the considerable pollution of the Danube, a pollution caused by the several factories along the river, and when we discuss the fors and the against of the hydroelectric power plant at Nagymaros-Gabcikovo, we must take into account that it will supply energy without any pollution.

## BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- Budapest, February 7 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska and Ondrej Durej, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia to Hungary, exchanged in Budapest Tuesday the documents confirming the protocol, signed in Prague on October 10, 1983, on the modification the construction and operation of the Gabrickovo-Nagymaros barrage system, signed in the Hungarian capital on September 16, 1977. The protocol comes into effect on February 7, 1984. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 7 Feb 84 LD]

PAP COMMUNIQUE ON U.S. SANCTIONS ANNOUNCEMENT

AU071612 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Feb 84 pp 1, 9

["PAP Communique": "The Partial and Provisional Decisions Are Unfavorable for Poland"]

[Text] 1. On 19 January the press spokesmen of the State Department and White House announced that President Ronald Reagan had decided to permit LOT, the Polish airline, to operate 88 charter flights between April and October 1984 and to lift the ban on fishing in the American fishing zone, with the possibility of Polish enterprises' receiving catches whose size would depend on the quantity of fish purchased from American trawlermen. It was stressed at the same time that U.S. policy toward Poland and its general principles had not changed and the list of restrictions still in force was brought to mind.

In connection with the U.S. President's decisions, Poland stated via the government press spokesman on 20 January that "these measures are very narrow, fragmentary, and provisional in nature; they do not guarantee the stability of the undertakings being commenced, and therefore they do not forecast any significant economic advantages. They are dictated to a large extent by the economic interests of American trawlermen and air carriers."

2. As we know, Polish milieus have been demanding the restoration of air links with Poland for a long time, expressing their disapproval of the cut of these links by the American authorities. This has been reflected in many letters from travel bureaus to U.S. authorities and American politicians. The lack of direct air links has seriously disrupted and is still disrupting the contacts of Polish emigrants with their country and is causing travel bureaus serious losses.

Permitting the operation of charter flights is therefore a partial concession to the demands of emigrant Poles.

American economic circles connected with fishing and the fishing industry have also spoken out on the issue of restoring fishing rights to Poland.

Poland's assessment of the announced fragmentary measures was expressed in the PPR Government's note to the U.S. Government on 3 November last year, in the 8 December PAP statement, and in the 20 January statement by the PPR Government press spokesman.

3. In connection with the latest decisions concerning charters and fish catches, PAP has been authorized to say that the Polish Government will not oppose the reestablishment of cooperation between the relevant Polish air and fishing enterprises and the equivalent American enterprises if Polish enterprises regard such cooperation as useful and economically viable.

However, it is obvious that the establishment of such cooperation must be based on guarantees that this cooperation will be permanent, long term, and free of any danger that it may be used for political purposes as is the case at present.

Having experienced the severance of many agreements, together with consequent huge economic losses, Poland cannot undertake cooperation without satisfactory guarantees and assurances for the future.

4. Permission for charter flights cannot and will not replace the regular air route to New York. A return to normal cooperation in this sphere is only possible if the air traffic agreement is restored and if the losses incurred by LOT, Polish airlines, and by Polish citizens as a result of the unilateral break-off of agreements and the suspension of regular flights by the United States are made good. Poland will continue to demand arbitration on this issue.

Meeting halfway the expectations of Polish circles and organizations that direct air traffic with Poland will be restored, LOT, the Polish airline, is ready to operate 88 flights chartered by American travel bureaus in 1984 and to increase this number as the need arises. However, the limited prospects for using these flights leaves unanswered the question of whether later flights are possible, and LOT, the Polish airline, will only operate such flights as far as it is profitable for them to do so.

5. Concerning fishing, it ought to be said that in accordance with the U.S. Administration's decisions, Polish fishing enterprises can expect to receive up to 100,000 metric tons of fish in 1984, in other words less than half the 1981 amount. This is bound by an additional condition, namely the compulsory purchase of fish from U.S. trawlermen. In other words, in order to obtain the right to catch 100,000 metric tons of fish, Polish fishing enterprises will be obliged to purchase 25-30,000 metric tons of fish from American trawlermen at market prices.

The American authorities will reap payment for every metric ton of fish caught. In the case of 100,000 metric tons of fish caught, Polish fishing enterprises will incur additional expenses to the tune of over $2.5 million.

These enterprises will also have to spend an extra $3 million or so on compulsory fish purchases from American trawlermen.

Faced with this situation, an accurate cost-effectiveness analysis is particularly important. Aside from the above-mentioned costs, this analysis must take into account the costs of transferring Polish fishing fleets from other areas to which they had to be sent as a result of the sudden one-sided decision by the U.S. Administration at the end of 1981 to suspend Polish fishing rights in American waters.

It is estimated that the transfer of the fishing fleets to American waters will not increase fish supplies to the market immediately because of the length of time necessary. to carry out the transfer from the current fishing grounds. However, the return to American fishing grounds would improve the range of fish available for the needs of the domestic market.

An essential condition behind any final decision by Polish fishing enterprises to return to American waters is a guarantee by the U.S. Administration that the fishing rights are permanent.

As we know, the Polish fishing industry has incurred considerable losses earlier as a result of arbitrary decisions by the American authorities, and the domestic market already has been deprived of fish supplies from this region once during an exceptionally difficult economic period. That is why a decision to return to American fishing grounds without suitable guarantees of permanent fishing rights would be highly risky. Such guarantees should be contained in the new agreement on fishing along the U.S. coast.

6. PAP has been authorized to call to mind that in the PPR Government press spokesman's 20 January statement, it was stressed that "the Polish Government's stance expressed in the 3 November note concerning lawless and hostile actions against Poland and concerning the normalization of relations remains valid. The lack of a response to the arguments and demands contained in our note cannot be hidden behind President R. Reagan's latest moves."

The PPR Government continues to demand that the United States lift all restrictions and discontinue other hostile and lawless moves in the sphere of political, economic, scientific, and other relations -- especially the aggressive anti-Polish propaganda -- and that essential steps to remedy the damage be taken. The road to improving mutual relations is not closed, but it leads via a recognition by the United States of the reality of the situation in Poland and via an establishment of relations on the basis of the generally accepted principles of international law.

URBAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 7 FEBRUARY

Economic Situation

LD072306 Warsaw PAP in English 1703 GMT 7 Feb 84

[By Stanislaw Filipczak and Malgorzata Tryc-Ostrowska]

[Text] Warsaw 7 Feb (PAP) -- Commencing his weekly press conference for foreign newsmen here today, the Polish Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban drew attention to the fact that 1984, the year of the 40th anniversary of Poland's socialist statehood, will see two important political events: the nationwide conference of the Polish United Workers' Party and elections to people's councils under the new electoral law.

The government's work programme for the first half of this year -- the minister said -- is very rich and covers 341 tasks, with 251 out of them being entirely new. The government is going to work out in this period 44 bills and 70 legal acts of a lower rank. Following the period of political conflicts, when priority was given to the issues of home policy, 1984 will be a period of the government's paying particular attention to the economic situation -- said Minister Urban.

Among the most essential issues to be dealt with by the government, Minister Urban quoted:

- the implementation of the anti-inflation and austerity programmes,

- restructuring of industrial production in order to more efficiently satisfy consumer and export needs, with special stress on exports of highly-processed goods,

- the continuation of welfare policy aimed to protect the living standards of the poorest population groups,

- the continuation of the economic reform and limitation of changes to its functioning,

- restoration of the balance-of-payment equilibrium through export production and services,

- further increase in the share of the turnover with the socialist countries in Poland's overall trade,

- development of relations with the developing countries, the present level of which is too low as regards Poland's capabilities and needs.

- long-term settlement of payment relations with the capitalist countries.

In the field of agriculture, the government will put a stress on the increase in supplies of production means and to counteracting the fall in livestock, eliminating losses in the transport, stocking and processing of agricultural products.

In the non-economic sphere, the government is planning to further improve the health care over the population, analyse the real housing needs, carry out work in the field of environmental protection and to secure appropriate conditions for the activities by self-governments and trade unions.

It will also see to strengthening the system of social control and to eliminating the influence of extreme groups as well as to combating social pathology.

All actions by the government will be overt which is one of the signs of the implementation of the announced programme for consolidating the state and the credibility of the authorities. Consistently pursued will be the programme of improving the conditions of young people's start in life and professional career.

Answering a question on the aim of the prospective visit to Poland by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Minister Urban stated that it will be devoted to reviewing various issues of cooperation between Poland and the United Nations.

In the current international situation, aggravated by the American policy, the issue of cooperation in favour of averting the danger of war and developing mutually advantageous international cooperation is essential for the whole world, he said, and added that the Polish Government wishes to make maximum use of the U.N. forum to this end.

While coinciding with a particularly complex and strained international situation, the visit will create a possibility for a broad exchange of views on key issues facing the world today. It will also create an opportunity to directly acquaint Mr Secretary-General with the situation in this country, with our problems and the country's everyday life.

We hope that the visit will enable him to better understand our reasons, our stand on the glaring and brutal violation by the United States and some of its NATO allies of the basic principles of international coexistence, including the provisions of the U.N. Charter, which is being violated considering those countries' attitude towards Poland, Urban said.

Hopefully, Mr Secretary-General's stay in Poland will contribute to tightening the cooperation between this country and the U.N. the spokesman added.

In connection with the question concerning Archbishop Luigi Poggi's arrival in Poland, Jerzy Urban stated that the Government of People's Poland seeks the establishment of full diplomatic relations with the Vatican at nuncio's and ambassador's levels, but reaching this goal is a process that requires time.

Answering another question, the government spokesman conceded that setting up the college of trade union chairmen is a factor of the process of building trade union representation on a [passage indistinct].

## Walesa Letter Press Coverage

LD080103 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Excerpts] In Warsaw, at another press conference, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban met foreign correspondents. At the beginning of the conference, Minister Urban presented the government's plans for 1984.

At the end, I would like to present the answer by the government spokesman to a question about why so much space was given in the mass media to the answer to a letter from Lech Walesa, since he is considered to be a private person.

[Begin Urban recording] First of all, I would like to explain that the fact that someone is a private person does not rule out the fact that he is a well-known person, with a famous name; a person who in the past played some kind of role. As for Mr Walesa, his present role is that he is used by some Western politicians, but primarily by the mass media in the West, to formulate various opinions and pressures, unfriendly to Poland, or the state authorities of Poland, and thus on the Polish Government. The answer was not an answer by the government. It was an answer by a component of one of the government organizations -- the Office of the Council of Ministers -- known as the Office of Complaints and Letters. This office was set up for this very reason; to react to complaints by all citizens who address them to the government and to see whether their complaints are justified. [end recording]

## NESTOROWICZ ON IMPORT-EXPORT IMBALANCE

LD072308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Revenue accrued by the Polish economy from sales abroad continues to be too small to meet the country's import requirements. This year's free foreign currency import should, according to the plan, have the value of $4,400 million. Meanwhile, it is being estimated that satisfying the basic and most urgent needs of industry and the market will call for purchases costing at least $1 billion higher. This was stated at a press conference held by Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz. Hopes for stepping up exports are related in the next few years to better adapting production to the requirements of the world market and in the imminent future to greater competitiveness of exports from our electroengineering industry and to greater influence by the present motivation system to induce enterprises to sell abroad.

## PLANNING DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN TRADE

LD072343 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Interview with Jan Siebeneichen, director of the Planning and Forecasting Department at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, by correspondent Anna Andrzejewska following a press conference at the Ministry of Foreign Trade in Warsaw on 7 February -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Andrzejewska] I would like to ask you the following: Where in the domain of foreign trade have we got most trouble at the moment?

[Siebeneichen] We continue to be short of free foreign currency needed to meet imports for the national economy. The trouble rests in the fact that in our situation with the capitalist countries we cannot count on credit for our imports. Anyway, we are not longing to go back to the period when we took an excessive amount of loans. All the same, credit would be useful since it would make it possible to deal with our import needs flexibly.

Our exports remain a source of foreign currency. Our major problem is to obtain the bulk of goods for exports from industry, producers, and agriculture. This would resolve our fundamental problems of free hard currency to meet import needs. Then we would be able to step up imports, at the same time serving our debts, as we are doing now.

[Andrzejewska] Now, Mr Director, where do we have virtually no problems? Where are economic and trade contacts very satisfactory?

[Siebeneichen] The region of the socialist countries helps us in foreign trade. By and large we are satisfied with the results, though a good businessman never says that he is fully content.

[Andrzejewska] What will this year's balance sheet with the socialist countries be like?

[Siebeneichen] In 1984 we will again reach a surplus in imports from the socialist countries over our exports. This indicates an increase of goods coming into the country to be shared. Above all, we owe this to the fact that the Soviet Union continues to agree to maintain this imbalance in trade.

[Andrzejewska] And the remaining socialist countries?

[Siebeneichen] For a number of years we have had an even balance sheet. Everyone is interested in balancing exports with imports.

## CSSR TRADE DELEGATION ENDS WARSAW TALKS

LD072357 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] A delegation of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Trade led by Minister Bohumil Urban ended a 2-day visit in Poland today. In talks with representatives of the Polish Foreign Trade Ministry in Warsaw, both sides positively assessed the development of trade exchange between Czechoslovakia and Poland and pointed to its considerable growth in 1983.

CEAUSESCU, COMMITTEE VIEW ACCIDENT, GROMYKO VISIT

AU072006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/2/1984 -- On Tuesday, February 7, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, chaired a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

During the meeting, a report was examined of the party and state commission set up to inquire into the causes of an accident occurred in the night of December 6 to 7, 1983 at the pyrolysis installation of the "Teleajen" petrochemical combine in Prahova County. The investigations made by the inquiry commission showed the accident was caused by serious deficiencies in the organization and management of the activities related to the starting of the pyrolysis installation, by violations of the legal provisions and norms concerning the operation equipment and machinery, to serious violations of order and discipline.

Given the gravity of the accident and its implications, the Executive Political Committee agreed with the commission to penalize the ones responsible.

Consequently, Gheorghe Caranfil was released from the office of minister of chemical industry.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1800 GMT on 7 February at this point carries the following passage in place of the above paragraph:

["Thus, the director of the relevant central office, the director of the combine, and other management cadres responsible for this accident will be punished according to the law. The Political Executive Committee also assessed that great responsibility for this accident also devolves on certain management cadres of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, both for failing to take all measures to ensure the commissioning of the installation under conditions of full security and for the lack of discipline prevailing in the factory at the time of the accident.

["It was established that Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of the chemical industry, should be released from his position and be censured along party lines. Likewise, Ion Bivolaru was released from his position as deputy minister of the chemical industry and will be censured along party lines. The Political Executive Committee also decided to censure Comrades Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of the government, and Virgil Cazacu, first secretary of Prahova County party committee, for their serious shortcomings in connection with this action. It was also decided to draw the attention of the Prahova County party secretariat to the fact that it failed to check and take appropriate organizational and political-education measures to ensure the smooth activity of the Teleajen petrochemical combine in a spirit of order and discipline.

["A concrete action program was drafted to repair the damaged installations and commission them as soon as possible, in order to recover the losses incurred."]

During the same meeting, the Executive Political Committee discussed the conclusions drawn during a meeting of the Secretariat of the CC of the RCP held on February 6, 1984, when the activity was analysed carrried on by the Timis party county committee with a view to improving work in that county's agriculture, as well as the reports on party controls conducted in Constanta and Tulcea Counties on the serious shortfalls registered in the agriculture of those counties.

During the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP of February 7, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu read an account of the visit a party and government delegation on the Soviet Union, led by A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, paid to Romania (January 30-February 1).

The Executive Political Committee fully approved the results of the visit, of the talks Nicolae Ceausescu conducted with the party and government delegation of the Soviet Union, the understandings reached onthe development of bilateral relations and decided that the ministries and economic bodies should further work for intensifying Romanian-Soviet cooperation and collaboration in the economic, technical, scientific and other fields of activity. Stress was laid on the significance of the broad exchange of opinions on international issues between Nicolae Ceausescu and the party and government delegation of the Soviet Union.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the stance Nicolae Ceausescu took during the talks on the current international situation, on the ways and means of halting the arms race, the dangerous course of events towards nuclear catastrophe. In this context, stress was laid on the need to do everything possible for the resumption of the Soviet-American talks, for the achievement of an adequate accord, which should lead to the reduction and eventual elimination of the nuclear missiles from our continent, to the building of a united Europe of peace and collaboration, free of nuclear weapons.

The Executive Political Committee assessed that the visit and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and the party and government delegation of the Soviet Union went down as a new and significant contribution to the further development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between our parties and countries both bilaterally and in the international life, in the interests of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

During the February 7 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, read a report on the visit Canada's prime minister, Pierre-Elliott Trudeau, paid to Romania on February 1 and 2, 1984. The Executive Political committee approved of the results of the Romanian-Canadian summit considering it to represent a substantial contribution to the development of the relations between Romania and Canada.

The Executive Political Committee expressed full approval of the conclusions drawn by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau on aspects of the current international life, the exchange of opinions highlighting the determination of Romania and Canada to cooperate ever more closely on an international plane and contribute, through concerted efforts, to the resolution of the complex problems facing mankind, to the resumption and consolidation of the course towards detente and peace.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted the significance of the viewpoints, initiatives and proposals set forth by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau on the problems of peace and security in Europe and in the world, especially as concerns the achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place. The conviction was expressed that those proposals and initiatives were important contributions to the ensurance of peace and the achievement of disarmament, to confidence-building and the development of international cooperation. The Executive Political Committee appreciates the determination expressed by the two sides to further the Romanian-Canadian summit, as a contribution to the continous development of bilateral relations, to the efforts for disarmament and peace, for the establishment of a climate of understanding and collaboration among all world nations.

## Chemistry Minister 'Released'

AU072010 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] By presidential decree, Comrade Gheorghe Caranfil was released from the position of minister of the chemical industry. Comrade Gheorghe Dinu was appointed minister of the chemical industry. Comrade Adrian Stoica was appointed minister secretary of state at the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and was released from the position of deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

## SCINTEIA ON USSR RELATIONS, GROMYKO VISIT

AU041413 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1003 GMT 4 Feb 84

["The Romanian-Soviet Relations Under the Sign of a Friendly and Manysided Collaboration" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/02/1984 -- In an article devoted to the 36th anniversary of the first Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union, the newspaper SCINTEIA says that this document has furthered the long-standing traditional links between the two peoples, between their democratic and revolutionary forces and provided a new political and legal framework for the development of a fruitful and mutually advantageous collaboration.

This anniversary, the paper writes, coincides with an important moment in the relations between the two countries, parties and peoples -- the interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the party and government delegation of the Soviet Union, led by A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. The interviews and talks, conducted in a frank and friendly atmosphere, proved to be very useful, making an important contribution to the deepening of the friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the USSR.

The RCP and the Romanian state emphasize that they attached and attach special importance to a broad development of the friendship and collaboration with the USSR. The relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, based on the principles of solidarity, fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and comradely assistance have developed in various fields of activity.

The experience of the development of the Romanian-Soviet relations pointed and points to the paramount role of the links of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the CPSU in the evolution of the overall collaboration. The interview and talks at top level have stimulated the manysided collaboration between the two countries and peoples, setting ever more important targets, opening new development prospects. In December 1982, when Nicolae Ceausescu met Yuriy Andropov, they reasserted their concern over and mutual interest in the further development of the collaboration between Romania and the USSR in all fields of activity, which also appeared in the exchange of friendly messages between Nicloae Ceausescu and Yuriy Andropov, between the leaderships of the two parties, during the recent talks in Bucharest between our party general secretary and the Soviet party and government delegation.

During the talks, the bilateral relations were assessed to have witnessed a growing course. This evolution finds a significant materialization in economic relations, as the USSR is Romania's first commercial partner.

The volume of material goods exchanges grew, superior forms of collaboration developed, including the building of important economic units through joint efforts -- both in Romania and the Soviet Union.

Referring to the recent Romanian-Soviet talks, SCINTEIA shows that Romania and the USSR reiterated their resolve to intensify their economic relations, further expand technico-scientific and cultural exchanges and to take other tangible steps to attain these targets.

The talks in Bucharest highlighted the significance of the intensification of a many-sided economic collaboration among the CMEA member countries, of the cooperation and specialization in production, in order to solve jointly the major economic and technical problems of the respective states -- energy, fuel and raw materials supply, better use of productive units, intensified efforts to keep up with world top scientific and technological achievements so as to ensure a faster progress of the member countries, to increase their role and share in the international division of labor.

Views were exchanged at length, during the Romanian-Soviet talks, on international issues, with emphasis on the intensification of efforts to stop the present course of events towards confrontation and war -- which would turn into a devastating nuclear war under the current circumstances -- to put an end to the arms race and to pass to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place.

In Socialist Romania's outlook, it is very important to do everything possible for the resumption of the Soviet-American talks, for a proper agreement to be reached which should lead to a complete elimination of the medium-range nuclear missiles from the European Continent, to the building of a united Europe of collaboration and peace, free from any kind of nuclear weapons, which would make a historic contribution to the ensurance of a lasting peace throughout the world.

The need for specific agreements on confidence-building and security in the continent to be reached at the current conference in Stockholm, the prerequisite of settling international disputes by peaceful means, the importance of the solidarity with the peoples which fight to build their own destinies, of the strengthening of the unity and collaboration with the worker and communist parties, with all anti-imperialist democratic forces -- are as many topical questions approached during the talks [sentence as received].

On the 36th anniversary of the first Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union, the Romanian people warmly congratulates the Soviet peoples, wishing them new and important successes in the implementation of the CPSU programme regarding the country's advance toward communism. Expressing their satisfaction at the development of the traditional Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and manysided collaboration, the Romanian people, the communists hope that these relations will further intensify to mutual advantage, in the interests of the general cause of socialism, international peace and collaboration, SCINTEIA concluded.

ANDREI MEETS CANADIAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN OTTAWA

AU072040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Ottawa (AGERPRES) 7/2/1984 -- Canada's Governor-General Edward Schreyer received Romania's minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, now on a visit to Ottawa at the invitation of Allan MacEachen, Canada's deputy prime minister and secretary of state for external affairs. The governor-general of Canada and Mrs Schreyer were conveyed a warm salute and best wishes on behalf of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and of Elena Ceausescu.

Thanking, the governor-general of Canada requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed friendly greetings and best wishes of happiness and success. He recalled with pleasure the visit he paid to Romania in May 1982, as well as the talks he conducted with President Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the talks questions were discussed concerning the development of the Romanian-Canadian relations, as well as international problems, the importance being highlighted on the occasion of the recent talks conducted in Bucharest between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau.

The Romanian foreign minister also met with Ed Lumley, minister of regional economic expansion; J. Donnelly, president of the Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd.; and Rod Blacker, parliamentary secretary at the Ministry of Trade. Aspects were approached of the development of relations between Romania and Canada, especially of economic relations and cooperation in the nuclear field.

CSSR PLANNING COMMISSION HEAD ARRIVES 6 FEB

LD062242 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission, arrived by air today for a 3-day working visit to Bucharest.

Shortly after his arrival, he had talks with Stefan Birlea, chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee, on further deepening economic relations between the two countries over the next 5 years.

GERE MEETS LUXEMBOURG COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

AU072035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Luxembourg (AGERPRES) 7/2/1984 -- The leader of the Communist Party of Luxembourg [LCP] Rene Urbany received Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, RCP representative to the congress of that party. Messages were exchanged on the occasion between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and the leader of the Communist Party of Luxembourg.

In his turn the LCP leader requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed cordial greetings and wishes of further successes in socialist construction in Romania.

During the interview the fine relations between the two parties were highlighted and the wish was expressed to further expand them.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

AU080839 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] (ANSA) Belgrade, February 8 -- While the situation in Beirut is precipitating, and amidst mounting concern for the fate of the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon, Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti voiced criticism here of some unilateral steps taken by other nations in the force and said that if the situation were to worsen further, Italy will take the necessary steps on her own.

Andreotti made the remarks in his talks here with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov Tuesday. The encounter focused on the situation in Lebanon.

The Italian diplomatic chief criticized some of the unilateral steps taken by other nations in the multinational peace force in Lebanon, such as the time the French contingent abandoned the Sabra refugee camp without prior consultations with the other members of the force.

Andreotti let it be understood that if greater coordination is not achieved and if the situation in Beirut were to worsen, Italy would be able to take the necessary steps on her own.

However, in reference to rumors that the multinational force will pull out of Lebanon, Andreotti said: "Before stating that pacification of Lebanon and protection of Palestinians are now unachievable goals, one must also have the moral certainty. Otherwise we would become almost responsible for a worsening of the situation".

Andreotti also urged his Yugoslav counterpart to put pressure on the non-aligned nations to back the request for a greater commitment of United Nations forces in Lebanon with the prospect of replacing the Multinational Force.

The foreign ministers agreed that the Israeli-Lebanese agreement on troops withdrawal signed in May is "not an insurmountable obstacle".

The Italian foreign minister went on to say that "Beirut is once again divided in two". Andreotti added that the leader of the "Amal Shi'ite movement", Nahib Birri, has asked the Italian ambassador to Lebanon to enable the Italian contingent to continue its control over the Shatila refugee camp.

It was later learned here that Andreotti, who had made contact earlier with the Syrian Government, received a personal message yesterday evening from Syrian Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Khaddam voiced appreciation for Italy's concern over the situation in the region and reiterated that Syria's goals in Lebanon are a restoration of the nation's independence and unity.

[Rome International Service in Italian at 1830 GMT on 7 February reports the following from Italian correspondent Renato Caporilli: "In his reply to journalists concerning whether, in the face of the precipitous situation in Beirut, Italy will adopt a unilateral decision on the withdrawal of its contingent, Andreotti said: [Begin recording] If we have to, we will certainly make this decision. [end recording]

"But this is a decision which, even for humanitarian reasons, cannot be made lightly, Andreotti also said, (?weighing) the motives that led him to ask for consultation between the four countries of the multinational force.

"[Begin Andreotti recording] We consider that it is necessary to assess the present situation with the governmental vicissitudes that have arisen in Lebanon. We hope this can be done in collaboration with our partners, because we believe that a series of unilateral initiatives, as can be imagined, or disorderly action with everyone looking out for himself (?could) foil our reasons for being there and (?could) risk the further aggravation of the situation, either with regard to the various components of the Lebanese people or with regard to the Palestinians in the camps. [end recording]

"It has been learned that Andreotti also made contacts with Syria from Belgrade. From the Yugoslav side Andreotti obtained a willingness to take a diplomatic initiative with the nonaligned countries, with a view to the United Nations adopting a more definitive and major responsibility in Lebanon.]

Exchanges Toast With Mojsov

LD071834 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, February 7 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav and Italian Foreign Ministers Lazar Mojsov and Giulio Andreotti have confirmed the intention of the two countries to act jointly in favour of maintaining peace and strengthening constructive international cooperation.

They stressed this point in their toasts exchanged at a state luncheon in honour of the Italian foreign minister in Belgrade today (Tuesday). Andreotti arrived here last night on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

The two foreign ministers highly appraised Yugoslav-Italian relations and noted that the two countries' border is one of the most open in Europe.

Mojsov said that the situation in international relations has characteristics of a cold war which victims, above all, are small and medium-size, non-aligned and developing countries.

The problem of relations in Europe has reached a "climax of aggravation" as a result of inter-bloc confrontations and the decisions to install more missiles, the more so as all dialogues on questions of disarmament were simultaneously broken off, stated Mojsov.

He said, however, that the Stockholm conference was inspiring a certain amount of optimism. Yugoslavia, together with the other non-aligned and neutral countries of Europe and other participant states of the Stockholm conference, will undertake everything possible in the interest of preserving the atmosphere of dialogue, building confidence and arresting further international aggravation, pointed out Mojsov. He highly appraised relations with Italy and expressed pleasure with the Italian Government's decision on drafting a bill to give global protection to the Slovene minority in Italy. "The enactment of this law would reaffirm the confidence and the mutual democratic dialogue which enabled us to sign the Osimo agreements," stated Mojsov.

In his toast, Andreotti stressed that Italy and Yugoslavia have a common concern for peace. He said that Yugoslavia's policy of non-alignment is a factor of stability and security "on our eastern border" and that this "cannot but be the cause of great respect" in Europe.

Italy will encourage all forms of economic cooperation with Yugoslavia which are of interest to both sides, said Andreotti. By implementing the Osimo agreements, Italy and Yugoslavia are putting into effect the Helsinki spirit, he pointed out. The Italian foreign minister greeted the initiatives promoting the position of national minorities.

Mojsov Toast

LD071822 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal lunch at noon today at the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd in honor of Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, who is on an official and friendly visit to our country.

In the course of the lunch, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two heads of diplomacy exchanged toasts.

Having stressed that Yugoslav-Italian meetings are traditionally open and friendly, Federal Secretary Lazar Mojsov said in his toast, among other things:

"Mr Minister, in your diary, in registering the events between 1976 and 1979 in talks with foreign partners, you referred on several occasions to Yugoslav-Italian relations. On one occasion you noted that they were excellent. The talks we began today, I am convinced, will confirm that since then we have made several more important steps forward, and that relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy are even richer and stronger. We have progressed in implementing the Osimo agreements, economic cooperation has become increasingly developed despite various difficulties, and cultural and other types of exchange are rich. The peoples of our countries know each other increasingly better and we are making renewed efforts for the Yugoslav-Italian border to remain the most open border in the world also through specific cooperation. The political dialogue is proceeding along several courses and is regular. Your visit and the talks we will hold will be a new contribution to even more fruitful cooperation, peace and stability in the region in which we live, and to better international understanding."

Continuing his toast, Lazar Mojsov expressed satisfaction over the Italian Government's decision to prepare a draft law on comprehensive protection of the Slovene minority in Italy. "The adoption of this law would confirm that trust and mutual democratic dialogue which enabled us to sign the Osimo agreements. It would at the same time represent a significant contribution to the implementation of these documents." Speaking then about the international situation, Mojsov said that the world situation has worsened, that bloc confrontation has become more severe and the arms race increasingly feverish. War crises have become complicated and new ones have emerged. The ties of dialogue, established with difficulty, have been breaking up and mistrust has been growing.

"What is happening in international relations bears all the marks of a situation which we described in the past as cold war. The victims are first and foremost small and medium-size countries, nonaligned and developing countries, which bear the brunt of the great contradictions we face in international relations.

"The problems of relations in Europe, based on the opposing attitudes of the blocs, have reached a climax of exacerbation with the decision to install new missiles, all the more so as any dialogue on disarmament issues was broken off at the same time.

"Yet, the conference that has just started in Stockholm instills certain optimism. The talks have started and, as a consequence, some modest results are already felt. But even greater will and skill should be invested in order to resolve accumulated problems. Yugoslavia, as a European nonaligned country, together with other nonaligned and neutral European countries as well as with other countries participating in the European conference, will do everything possible in the interest of preserving the atmosphere of dialogue, strengthening trust, and halting the process of further international exacerbation."

Mojsov continued: "In other parts of the world too there is no security. Each of the existing crises -- from the Near and Middle East, southern Africa, the Mediterranean, Central America to Southeast Asia -- in conditions of growing interdependence between all events that take place in the world, represents a constant danger for world peace and security." Mojsov then recalled that what particularly encumbers the world situation are the very difficult conditions, the economic recession, and the crisis in international economic relations.

"In the entire world situation, the policy of nonalignment has proved again to be the only alternative to the policy of confrontation and bloc division," Mojsov said. "The actions and proposals made by nonaligned countries at their gatherings and within the framework of the UN system offer certain solutions that must be increasingly taken into account.

"However, it is encouraging that parallel with the negative developments in the world, resistance to the policy that relies on the force of arms is also growing. Demands to halt the irrational and dangerous arms race are becoming increasingly vociferous. Apart from nonaligned countries -- which seek to and actively work to overcome the existing situation without delay and to build up new foundations for international political and economic security -- many governments and countries, regardless of their affiliation to existing military-political alliances, as well as political parties, social organizations, public workers and the increasing presence of peace movements, today express their concern and their feeling against this kind of recourse to force."

Meets With Planinc

LD071453 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti who is paying an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs.

During their meeting, which passed off in a very cordial atmosphere, both sides noted further progress in the very well developed good-neighborly relations and cooperation between our two friendly countries. Among the fruitful results present in all areas of cooperation, the growth of Yugoslav-Italian bilateral economic cooperation was particularly pointed out, as was the positive fact that a balance of our trade exchange has almost been established.

The president of the Federal Executive Council spoke at length about the implementation of measures of economic stabilization and about economic results attained in 1983.

Minister Andreotti stressed that he was very appreciative of the efforts our country is making in order to overcome our current economic difficulties and stressed that Italy will support our efforts in the future too.

In reciprocating the greetings conveyed to her, the Yugoslav premier renewed the invitation extended to Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi to visit Yugoslavia.

The meeting was attended by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Marko Kosin, SFRY ambassador to the Republic of Italy; Umberto la Rocca, chef de cabinet of the Italian minister of foreign affairs; Pietro Calamia, Italian ambassador to SFRY; and others.

### Holds Talks With Spiljak

LD071619 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- At noon today Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, received the Italian foreign minister, Giulio Andreotti, and his associates and had a cordial conversation with them. During the meeting both sides evinced interest in the continuation of comprehensive and fruitful cooperation between the two neighboring and friendly countries.

The Italian foreign minister conveyed Italian President Pertini's greetings to Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, who cordially reciprocated these greetings recalling the recent meeting which he had with President Pertini in Montenegro during the celebration of the anniversary of the formation of the Italian Garibaldi Division during the national liberation war in Yugoslavia. Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs, took part in the talks.

### Meets Ljubicic

LD072208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1822 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 7 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia Nikola Ljubicic this afternoon (Tuesday) conferred with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, who arrived in Yugoslavia yesterday.

They pointed out the mutual interest in the further and more comprehensive promotion of Yugoslav-Italian relations and cooperation, including here the relevant contribution by the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia. Particular stress was laid on the significance of long-term forms of joint production, other superior forms of economic cooperation, and cooperation in the domain of sciences, culture, and tourist trade.

### Mojsov-Andreotti Talks Viewed

LD071824 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- Talks between Lazar Mojsov and Giulio Andreotti, foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Italy respectively, in which their associates also took part, were held in a working atmosphere characterized by friendship, mutual understanding, and frankness. In addition to discussions about bilateral cooperation, the exchange of opinions also included the most topical questions of international relations.

As far as bilateral relations are concerned, both sides said they are very good and sound prospects exist for their further promotion. Both sides stressed the importance of the Osimo agreements and expressed their readiness to continue to cooperate precisely within the framework of this agreement.

It is understood that the Yugoslav side raised several significant points: A wish was expressed for economic cooperation, which in any case is developing in a satisfactory way, to be further promoted. A small deficit which should be rectified does not hinder economic cooperation. It was also underlined that there is interest in solving some outstanding questions such as the problem of fishing in Yugoslav territorial waters. Negotiations about this will begin soon. Readiness was also expressed to finalize the procedure on establishment of a mixed commission for economic cooperation in border areas.

The Yugoslav side showed special interest in passing a comprehensive law concerning protection of minorities. It is now expected that this law will finally be passed. This will be very important not only for solving the problem of minorities but also for further promotion of relations between the two neighboring and friendly countries.

The Italian side expressed its readiness to continue talks about all these questions. In connection with the law on comprehensive protection of minorities, the Italian side informed the Yugoslav delegation that it is now only a question of coordination, adding that protection of minorities is of importance for the country where they live because minorities bring rapproachment between nations and countries.

The Italian delegation also stressed the positive aspects of border and economic cooperation and trasport. Italy was praised for its support and understanding for the difficulties facing Yugoslavia in the period of economic stabilization.

As the talks went on, the two ministers exchanged views on the most topical international questions.

The Yugoslav side stressed the need for efforts to continue the East-West dialogue, that is, the dialogue between the great powers. This dialogue should facilitate a positive process which would extricate the world from the present state of tension. In this connection, it was said that the Stockholm conference is a significant step in this direction. The Yugoslav and Italian stands in this regard are very similar, it was stressed during the talks.

The Yugoslav delegation emphasized the intention of the Nonaligned Movement to become involved more than ever before in the process of finding solutions.

The Italian side drew special attention to the need for finding solutions for crisis areas in the world and in this connection explained its views concerning the efforts made to solve the Lebanon crisis. The exchange of opinions also included aspects of the present economic situation in the world as well as problems of development.

The Yugoslav-Italian talks will continue during the stay in our country by Minister Andreotti, who leaves for Sarajevo this evening.

## LCY PRESIDIUM DISAPPROVES OF NEW CP IN SPAIN

LD072026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1815 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- At today's session the LCY Central Committee Presidium, with Dragoslav Markovic in the chair, examined analytical information from the Presidium Commission on Information and Propaganda on the realization of the conclusions of the 6th LCY Central Committee session on current questions of public information and the tasks of the LC. The opening report was delivered by Dimce Belovski.

The Presidium concluded that this information, together with the basic assessments from the session, should be submitted to the central and provincial committees of the LC so that they can carry out, on the basis of this, a critical analysis of the implementation of the conclusions and brief the LCY Presidium and the LCY Central Committee.

The Presidium stressed the great importance of the forthcoming public discussion on the proposed law on the foundations of the public information system and the need for all social subjects to join actively in this discussion.

The Presidium examined certain topical issues in the workers' movement and the world, and the links between the LCY and individual parties and movements. The Presidium received with regret and disapproval the news of the convening of a congress of the newly-established Communist Party in Spain, viewing this event as an attempt to break up the Communist Party of Spain.

The LCY has constantly good and friendly relations with the Communist Party of Spain, relations which are characterized by a proximity of views and mutual respect. This friendship derives from the time of the Spanish nation's struggle for the defense of the republic from fascism.

The LCY will, as it has in the past, develop all-round and substantive cooperation with the Communist Party of Spain on the principles by which it is guided in its cooperation with other communist, workers, democratic and progressive parties and movements in the world.

The Presidium decided that the next session of the LCY Central Committee should be held on 28 February this year.

At that session an examination will be carried out of the implementation of the conclusions of the ninth and tenth sessions of the LCY Central Committee and the tasks of the LC in realizing the long-term economic stabilization program.

## CPSU RELATIONS WITH SPANISH CP'S DISCUSSED

LD071449 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0938 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Madrid, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- The exchange of letters between the Central Committees of the CPSU and the PCE is on the agenda again. Scars, left by the heated polemics which erupted several years ago when the Soviet Party leadership made "Eurocommunism," whose loyal follower the PCE is, a butt for its attacks, are becoming visible again.

The motive for the renewed polemics lies in the comprehensive assistance the CPSU leadership gave and is still giving to the supporters of the policy of "real socialism" who have founded the "parallel party" and have now embarked upon a "crusade" against "Eurocommunism" calling it "the greatest evil threatening Marxism."

Bitterness at the PCE headquarters has been provoked by the CPSU Central Committee's claim that "the absolute majority of Spanish Communists no longer belong to the ranks of the PCE." Moreover, the CPSU has promised to extend "all its friendship, help and solidarity" to the party of "Afghans," as the supporters of the "real socialism" are being called here.

This is why the CPSU, together with other East European parties, sent its official representatives to the congress which went under the sonorous name of "Founding Congress of the Unity of Spanish Communists" and subsequently called the "parallel party" "the only true representative of Spanish workers."

Two Conclusions

Two conclusions spring to mind: First that the CPSU leadership does not practically consider the PCE to be the true communist party of Spain, that its relations with the PCE are going through a crisis and that, in its clash with the PCE, it has promised all the help and support to the "rival party"; second, the CPSU believes that the PCE, by opting for the strategy of "Eurocommunism," has "gone astray from the Marxist point of view."

Independence at Stake

The PCE leadership draws attention to the following facts: They resolutely reject the CPSU stand which is assessed as being "extremely flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the PCE;" the entire affair about the foundation of the "parallel party" is seen as a "destructive action aimed at destroying the PCE." Nor is it a secret that the leadership of the "parallel party," which is considered to be "a small group of saboteurs and dissidents," is receiving substantial aid from abroad without which it could not exist. However, it is not specified where the aid is coming from, although clear trails have been left leading to this "foreign, invisible hand."

Relations between the CPSU and the PCE have for years been difficult. The reason is clear: PCE loyalty to the strategy of "Eurocommunism" which advocates the "independence of every party" and which rejects the idea of the existence of a "leading party" in the international workers movement.

In the letter it sent to the CPSU Central Committee, the PCE says that it remains loyal to "its own, Marxist, revolutionary, independent, national and, accordingly, its own international policy." The PCE is also offering the CPSU cooperation based on "independence, noninterference, and mutual respect."

The renewed frictions were expected even last year when it was realized that the CPSU was helping with the formation of the "parallel party" of Ignacio Gallego who, in protest, left the PCE Executive Committee on the eve of its 11th congress which was held last December. On that occasion Gallego called the party leadership "liquidators of the PCE."

Why Things Do Not Add Up

It was clear that something had gone seriously awry in the relations between the CPSU and the PCE when a Soviet delegation was sent to attend the 11th congress which was not of the seniority merited by the PCE and on which occasion the CPSU laconically greeted "Spanish Communists" and not the PCE. Since the 11th PCE Congress remained faithful to "Eurocommunism" a direct action against the party began. What happened was that a rival, "parallel party" was set up whose main task is "to destroy the PCE as a Eurocommunist party," as the leadership of the PCE claims. True, the CPSU called its representatives attending the "parallel party's" congress "observers," but it added immediately that it will render all support, although the program resolution of the dissidents said that they want "to take over the torch of the revolution" from the PCE.

Neither the telegram by the legendary La Pasionaria to Yuriy Andropov nor the decision of the 11th congress to offer the CPSU a substantial advance in cooperation and to overcome the "mistakes committed during the recent past" could stop the CPSU from backing up "a handful of splitters," which is what the PCE Central Committee calls Gallego and those who think like him.

There has been no reply either to the invitation addressed to Moscow over a year ago by Secretary General Gerardo Iglesias suggesting that representatives of the PCE and the CPSU should start a dialogue to sort out the relations between the two parties.

This is how things are seen in the PCE whose central office does not conceal its dissatisfaction with the stance taken by the CPSU.

In effect, the CPSU message says that it wants to maintain relations "with two communist parties in the same country." It offers "maintenance and development" of relations with PCE, but it offers "friendship, assistance and solidarity" only to the "parallel party."

The PCE leadership says that this stand accepts and therefore also accelerates a split among Spanish communists.

SPILJAK ISSUES STATEMENT ON U.S. VISIT

AU071648 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Feb 84 p 1

[TANJUG report on statement by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, on his return to Belgrade from a visit to the United States, at Belgrade's Surcin Airport on 5 February]

[Text] "I would particularly like to stress that the Yugoslav-American talks passed in a friendly atmosphere, full of openness and mutual respect, which characterizes our overall bilateral relations," Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, said on his return to Belgrade from an official working visit to the United States.

In the presence of prominent Yugoslav personalities of sociopolitical life who welcomed him at Surcin Airport, President Spiljak further stressed:

"Both sides confirmed their interest in preserving the continuity of dialogue on the highest level which President Tito began with previous American Presidents.

"We carried out a very substantial, all-embracing, and useful exchange of views on bilateral cooperation and on certain most important international problems with our hosts. During this talk the principles of equality, noninterference, and mutual respect for differences were asserted, principles that have been established as the permanent basis of relations and cooperation between our two countries, and on which we are building our relations with other countries too.

"The talks on bilateral topics confirmed that Yugoslav-American cooperation is developing favorably, regardless of the different sociopolitical systems and the international position of the two countries. During the visit an international agreement on cooperation in tourism was also signed.

"Both sides pointed to numerous unexploited opportunities, particularly in the field of promoting commodity exchange, and financial and industrial cooperation.

"On this occasion, President Reagan reiterated the determination and readiness of the U.S. Government to continue to take energetic measures to suppress terrorist and other kinds of hostile activity of the anti-Yugoslav groups and individuals of U.S. territory.

"In our exchange of views with President Reagan on the international situation we expressed our deep concern over the current very unfavorable state of international political and economic relations. We also pointed out that the failure to solve the hotbeds of crisis in the world, as well as the further deterioration of the situation in Europe, represent a serious threat to peace and security. We set forth the proposal that it is indispensable to resume as soon as possible the dialogue and talks on the most topical problems in favor of which the nonaligned policy is actively working.

"We agreed that the Stockholm conference offers an opportunity for seeking a way out of the current dangerous situation. We also said that the solution of certain unsolved hotbeds of crisis would also contribute to improving the overall atmosphere in international relations.

"In conclusion, I would like once more to stress satisfaction over our visit. A direct and open dialogue was at the same time a very good opportunity for both sides to explain their positions, interests, and goals, and this represents an impetus for the further development of bilateral cooperation to the mutual benefit, and it can also have a positive reaction on the plane of better international understanding."

President Spiljak also recalled that the hosts accorded hospitality and great attention to the guests from Yugoslavia everywhere they went.

"In addition to talks with President Reagan, we had separate meetings in Washington with U.S. Vice President Bush, Acting Secretary of State Dam, Secretary of Defense Weinberger, Secretary of Commerce Baldrige, and with Brock, a member of Reagan's cabinet. We also met and had talks with members of U.S. Congress," Mika Spiljak further said.

In the statement for Yugoslav press, radio, and television the president of the SFRY Presidency also said that one of the topics of the Yugoslav-American talks was the current world situation following the interruption of disarmament talks in Geneva. President Reagan and the U.S. Government have recently on several occasions said that they want peace and cooperation and that they are against a nuclear war. As farmas Yugoslavia is concerned.

Spiljak stressed, Yugoslavia will always welcome every effort aimed at removing tension and toward strengthening confidence in internal life in general. In this connection, the Yugoslav side said that initial steps toward understanding should be made so that a dialogue would again begin between the great powers, a dialogue which would lead to removing confrontation and to calming tension in the world.

MAMULA RETURNS FROM VISIT TO EGYPT, JORDAN

LD071616 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, today returned from a working visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt and to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The visit lasted several days.

During his stay in these friendly and nonaligned countries the federal secretary also visited some units and institutions of the Armed Forces of Egypt and Jordan and had talks with high-ranking officers in those two countries.

STANOJEVIC RECEIVES BULGARIAN MINISTER PANKOV

LD072311 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1942 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- Dr Milorad Stanojevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, today received in the capacity of the chairman of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian Joint Committee for Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, Georgi Pankov, minister of the chemical industry of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

They talked about the further expansion of bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

RELJIC RECEIVES BULGARIAN TOURISM HEAD

LD072312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- Luka Reljic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for market and general economic affairs, today received Luchezar Avramov, chairman of the Bulgarian Association for Tourism and Leisure, who heads his country's delegation at the session of the joint Yugoslav-Bulgarian Tourism Commission. Their talks dealt with current issues of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of tourism and possibilities for its further expansion within the framework of measures and activities taken in the sphere of expanding the economic relations between the two countries.

VOJVODINA LC REPORT ON SERBIAN NATIONALISM

LD072209 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 7 Feb 84

["For Nationalists of All Shades -- the Platform Is 'a Thorn in the Flesh'" -- by Jovan Vavic -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Novi Sad, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- For nationalists of all shades, regardless of whether it is a question of greater Serbian, Croatian, Hungarian, Albanian or some other kind of nationalism, the political platform for the LCY action in developing socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo is obviously "a thorn in the flesh."

This is evident from a report prepared for the forthcoming plenum of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee on Vojvodina LC activity in implementing the tasks stemming from the political platform of the LCY on Kosovo. It says that in the struggle for further development of national equality, strengthening of brotherhood and unity and togetherness of all nations and nationalities on class foundations, the continuity of political action of Vojvodina Communists has been realized. Regular assessments of the political security situation have made a considerable contribution to this and thus nationalistic and other phenomena have largely been detected.

Following the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, in Vojvodina too there has been activity by antiself-managing and antisocialist forces, above all, by nationalists. Serbian nationalists blame the system of socialist self-management for everything and their assessment is that the events in Kosovo are a reflection of the "incorrect resolution of intranational relations in our country"; they stress that Kosovo "is lost to Yugoslavia" and that "all members of the Albanian nationality are nationalists and irredentists."

They condemn the measures aimed at settling and normalizing the situation in Kosovo, they demand more severe measures toward Albanians, they condemn the sociopolitical leadership by stressing that "Kosovo is merely a tactic" and that "Kosovo is lost to Serbia," that counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo are "a shame" for the Serbian people and for orthodoxy.

The report goes on to say that "greater Serbian nationalism, in collusion with liberals and anarcho-liberals, has tried to make a special penetration and provocation in the sphere of culture and eduction. How else can one describe the attempt by greater Serbian nationalism to turn Novi Sad and Vojvodina into a battlefield of dissent by putting on the repertoire of the Serbian National Theater in Novi Sad the play "Golubnjaca" ["Where Pigeons Roost"]. "The intention was not only to set Serbs and Croats and other nations and nationalities against each other but also to annul or thwart the initiated processes of the democratization of culture of the nations and nationalities in Vojvodina. The political guise of nationalistic actions in connection with 'Golubnjaca' was, therefore, protection of the freedom of creative work, by craftily turning this thesis into a shield, above all in the struggle against the LC and its leading role in the development of the cultures of the nations and nationalities of Vojvodina and further afield," the report notes, and adds that the basic aim set by greater Serbian nationalism to launch the battle against the Albanian nationality as a whole instead of the struggle against the irredentists in Kosovo has not succeeded. The Albanian nation, just like all other nations and nationalities in Vojvodina, live and work and manage in equitable conditions.

The report then goes on to draw attention to the fact that individual Hungarian nationalists also speak of a fall in the number of members of Hungarian nationality in Vojvodina. They explain this with the "assimilation" of Hungarians. In this connection they stress that the Hungarian nationality in Vojvodina has been neglected recently and that this is the result of the events in Kosovo. Hungarian nationalists have also come up with commentaries about the events in Kosovo "being grist to the mill of member of nationalities," because they will exert an influence on the Hungarian nationality in Vojvodina "obtaining greater freedoms."

In connection with the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, individual Croatian nationalists have been commenting on the position of the Bunjevci in Backa, particularly in the field of culture.

Croatian nationalism, draped in the mantle of the Catholic Church, appears in the role of "the protection of the cultural and other interests of Croats in Vojvodina, and acting thus in the direction of dividing nations and nationalities living here. Clerico-nationalism, and other forms of nationalistic manifestations in Vojvodina are also in evidence among a section of the members of the Hungarian nationality, partly as an inheritance of the past, and partly provoked by the activity of a number of citizens aborad.

Before the demonstrations in Kosovo there had been no notable statements made from the positions of Albanian nationalism. Most of the approximately 6,000 Albanians estimated to live in Vojvodina (according to the 1981 census, there are 3,795 of them, but a number of them are not registered) have condemned the counterrevolutionary events. A number of them have maintained a passive attitude, but enemy statements too, endorsing nationalistic and irredentist attitudes, have also been registered. A lesser number of persons of Albanian nationality have left Vojvodina for Kosovo. It has also been noted that Albania nationalists in Vojvodina met in individual apartments to listen to Radio Tirana broadcasts. There are also contacts by citizens of Albanian nationality in Vojvodina with representatives of the Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Belgrade.

The report for the meeting of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee then deals in detail with what has been done so far as regards the pooling of labor and resources of organizations in Vojvodina and Kosovo. In the past 10 years, for instance, the value of products delivered by Vojvodina to Kosovo increased 6 and 1/2 times, and by Kosovo to Vojvodina, 5 and 1/2 times. In Kosovo organizations of associated labor from Vojvodina have 34 units and other forms of organized associated labor, while, on the basis of pooling half of all the money set aside for the speedier development of insufficiently developed areas in the last 3 years, eight self-management agreements have been concluded between Vojvodina and Kosovo organizations of associated labor. Apart from the regular obligation by Vojvodina, money for the construction of the bakery in Urosevac, which began 4 months ago, has come practically entirely from Vojvodina's associated labor. However, it is believed here that this cooperation, in particular between associated labor, could be even more direct and extensive.

LACK OF REPORTS ON KOSOVO EMIGRATION NOTED

LD071933 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- In keeping with the Serbian Assembly's conclusions adopted in 1982 in connection with the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, the Serbian Assembly Commission for Petitions and Proposals is attempting to obtain information so that these conclusions might be put into effect. However, so far this commission has not obtained any written information from the corresponding provincial commission. As Milos Srdjevic, chairman of the Serbian Assembly Commission for Petitions, informed the delegates at today's session, it has all boiled down to information conveyed by word of mouth, or over the telephone. At issue is that part of the Serbian Assembly's conclusions that demand examination of all reports and verification of the facts and complaints submitted by Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, either those who have emigrated, or those who are preparing to leave Kosovo. About 100 of these petitions have come in, and the Serbian Assembly Commission for Petitions has drawn particular attention to those complaining of unfair compensation for property sold under various pressures and below its real value. The Serbian Assembly's conclusion of 2 and 1/2 years ago required that such agreements be revised. Checks on explorations have revealed a number of irregularities, and two particular cases have been highlighted:

One centers on the expropriation of property belonging to 121 Serbian families and one Albanian family in Brezovica in Urosevac Municipality. Adequate compensation was not paid out to the former owners, and weekend houses, built mostly by Albanians, sprang up on their property. The example of the expropriation of land so that the Gazivoda Dam could be built was also cited as a clear case of direct influence on emigration. The former owners were moved out in the middle of winter, none of them was given a flat in return, many emigrated, and the majority were not paid the full value of their expropriated property.

There are about 40 cases. However, even though the Serbian Assembly Commission for Petitions has insisted at its last five sessions that it should receive written information on the implementation of the assembly conclusions from its colleagues in Kosovo, it has not done so. This does not mean that nothing has been done, Milos Srdjevic stressed, and noted that he had been informed by telephone that verifications had already been carried out in Pec and Podujevo and that reports were expected from Prizren, Suva Reka, Glina, Decani, Srbica, and Titova Mitrovica. The Kosovo Commission for Petitions had promised to send a full report by 1 March. Unhappy about the delays, today the delegates of the Serbian Assembly Commission decided to meet the Kosovo commission halfway and wait until March for a full report on the implementation of the conclusions adopted in 1982.

FEC OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

AU072137 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] In Belgrade yesterday, the presidents of the executive councils of the republics and provinces and a group of members of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] headed by Milka Planinc exchanged views on topical problems of implementing economic stabilization this year, the program of measures for implementing the resolution on the policy of socioeconomic development, the return of the illegally increased prices to their previous level, the overcoming of illiquidity in the economy, and other problems dealing with economic operations.

To learn more details about this talk, we have invited to the studio Miljan Jovanovic, chief of the Department for Informing the Domestic Public at the Federal Secretariat for Information, who is interviewed by our journalist Nemanja Vukovic.

[Vukovic] Comrade Jovanovic: First of all, let us hear what was said at this meeting about the program of measures for implementing the resolution for this year.

[Jovanovic] It is believed that the measures of economic policy and the activities in associated labor, the economic chambers, and in other associations of producers should be primarily directed at encouraging a revival of production. It is a unanimous view that the economy must be ensured the necessary raw materials, producer goods, and energy in order to further support production, which was reviewed in the second half of last year and which has continued with favorable trends this January. This is that key task from which all other, also important tasks result.

I would like to mention that, thanks to the increased production last month, exports to the convertible currency area where increased 18 percent as compared with [word indistinct] month, while the overall imports increased 4.3 percent.

[Vukovic] Let us now hear something about the current situation. How is the activity progressing in the republics and provinces on returning prices to their previous level?

[Jovanovic] Well, the situation is obviously rather optimistic. For, as the presidents of the republican and provincial executive councils indicated, this action has already been concluded in practice in Macedonia, Montenegro, Slovenia, and Kosovo, while in other circles it is drawing to an end. For this reason, it is likely that a proposal on adopting a special intervention law will be avoided because the implementation of the conclusions of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces will be ensured through the social action that is now underway.

It is envisaged that the FEC will adopt views on this problem on Thursday. I would mention that the latest data on price trends in January also confirm the full justification of the SFRY Assembly's intervention at returning prices to their previous level. Producers' prices in January, that is, when the decision on price freeze was fully in force, increased 4.4 percent as compared with December. Retail prices increased some 3 percent, while the cost of living some 2.5 percent. Since personal incomes have long ago lost the race with the high rate of inflation, it would mean that without such an energetic social action the danger would exist that the standard of living would continue to be threatened.

[Vukovic] Comrade Jovanovic, are any steps taken now for the period after the price freeze will be lifted, since we know that the decision on the price freeze is of a temporary nature?

[Jovanovic] The federal administrative organs are preparing several measures. Some of these measures are directly linked with the field of the market and prices. Thus, for instance, the existing systematic law on prices would be replaced by a new law on social price control, which would precisely determine in which cases social price control should be introduced, which organs are authorized to do this, and what measures of a direct price control, such as this price freeze, and so forth, can be applied. At the same time opportunities would be created for a greater influence of economic subjects on price formation, naturally, respecting economic criteria and market laws. The amendments to the law on commodity trade, which is also being prepared, would work against unrealistic price increases which now occur through the so-called linked trade, that is, by making a buyer buy, in addition to the goods that he wants to buy, also goods which does not want and at unrealistic prices. It is also necessary to increase reserves of goods for intervention on the market in case of shortages.

[Vukovic] In addition to these measures which are being prepared to settle the situation on the market, what is being prepared in the field of production?

[Jovanovic] Among other things, it is envisaged to introduce a simpler procedure for the use of commodity credits. To this end, certain firmer obligations, particularly by banks, are being envisaged. Then, the creation of more favorable conditions for energy production, as well as making easier conditions of operations for certain production branches, for instance, to make it possible for the country to produce more railroad cars so that the railroads this year would not become a bottleneck in the economy, as happened with electricity last December. Measures aimed at reducing the economy's burden form a special group. Without these measures the problems of illiquidity can be only further intensified.

[Vukovic] We know that last year the greater part of the economy ended with losses. Are any definite measures being prepared in the field of illiquidity?

[Jovanovic] It is essential that the expectations of those who secretely desire an amnesty of debtors are unrealistic, such as, writing off all debts, or extending them ad infinitum. The measures for a financial consolidation of the situation in the economy will most likely not be applied linearly -- this means to all. This is so because we must not allow that those who are making progress, who are increasing production and exports despite difficulties, who are increasing production and exports despite difficulties and problems, be pulled down for the sake of saving those in a hopeless situation.

## VRHOVEC NOMINATED FOR SFRY PRESIDENCY

LD071501 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1324 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, February 7 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Republic of Croatia today, Tuesday, nominated Josip Vrhovec, 58, as its candidate for the Presidency of Yugoslavia -- the collective head of state. Vrhoev's nomination completes the list of all eight candidates for the state presidency whose member is also, ex-officio, the president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency.

The leaderships of the republican and provincial socio-political organizations have nominated as their candidates, Branko Mikulic (56) -- Bosnia and Hercegovina, Veseln Djuranovic (59) -- Montenegro, Josip Vrhovec (58) -- Croatia, Lazar Mojsov (64) -- Macedonia, Stane Dolanc (59) -- Slovenia, Nikola Ljubicic (68) -- Serbia, Sinan Hasani (62) -- Kosovo, and Radovan Vlajkovic (62) -- Vojvodina.

If a candidate does not gain broad support from socio-political organizations in his republic or province, another candidate will be nominated.

In the event that such support is forthcoming in the coming weeks, the republican and provincial assemblies will embark on the final round, each electing the candidate from its own midst.

The election is carried out by secret ballot. The candidate becomes a member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia when elected by a two-thirds majority in his republican or provincial assembly.

The newly-elected Presidency will be inaugurated by the Federal Assembly on May 16. Each member will make a formal declaration at a joint session of both chambers of parliament. Under the Constitution, the Federal Assembly cannot contest the election of members of the Presidency in the republican and provincial assemblies. Members of the Presidency are elected for a five-year term of office, and no member can be re-elected for more than two consecutive terms. Members of the Presidency succeed one another as presidents of this body at one-year intervals, according to a schedule laid down by the Presidency rules of procedure which takes care of the equal representation of each republic and province.

This is the essence of the functioning of the Yugoslav collective head of state, as initiated by President Tito.

If all eight candidates for the new Presidency are elected, the average age of the body will be about 61, or six years less than that of the current Presidency.

The youngest member of the new body would be Branko Mikulic (56), and the oldest Nikola Ljubicic (68).

The oldest member of the current Presidency -- whose tenure expires on May 16 this year -- is Petar Stambolic, (72, Serbia), and the youngest Vidoje Zarkovic, (57, Montenegro). All present members and all nominated candidates participated in the Yugoslav People's Liberation War and held the most responsible state and party offices in the postwar period.

Mojsov and Dolanc, currently federal secretaries for foreign and internal affairs respectively, have held leading posts in the party. Ljubicic was for a number of years the federal secretary for national defence. Djuranovic was premier of the federal government, and Vrhovec federal secretary for foreign affairs.

A trait shared by the candidates is their leaning towards writing. Hasani is one of the most eminent authors of Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, Djuranovic and Mojsov were editors-in-chief of major newspapers. All the candidates have published extensive political and publicist works.

## TV SHOWS ATTENDANCE AT 31 JAN PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU071621 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 31 January carries at 40-second film clip on the session of the ICY Central Committee Presidium under the chairmanship of Dragoslav Markovic, which discussed the preparations for a Central Committee session on the constitutional position of the federation, the republics, and the provinces. The clip shows Dragoslav Markovic and secretary Nikola Stojanovic in the seats under the window of the large Belgrade Hall.

The following can be recognized among those shown to be sitting at the doughnut-shaped table: Ali Sukrija, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Dusan Dragosavac, Jure Bilic, and Franjo Herljevic; Mitja Ribicic and Milan Kucan; Colonel General Dane Cuic; and Slavko Veselinov, Petar Matic, Jovan Dejanovic, Dobrivoje Vidic, and Dusan Ckrebic.

## BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO IRAQ -- Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- By decree of the SFRY Presidency Dzevad Mujezinovic has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Iraq. Dzevad Mujezinovic is an adviser to the federal secretary and head of the Department for Multinational Activities of Nonaligned Countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0803 GMT 7 Feb 84 LD]

YUGOSLAVIA-ROMANIA TRADE -- Belgrade, Feb 7 (TANJUG) -- The value of trade between Yugoslavia and Romania amounted to 235.6 million dollars last year, which was an increase of 4 percent over 1982. The protocol for this year envisages the value of trade between the two countries to reach 430 million dollars, 215 million dollars each way. Last year, raw materials and semi-manufactures accounted for the bulk of trade between the two countries. Yugoslavia's exports in raw materials and semi-manufacturers to Romania were 25 percent higher than its imports. Yugoslavia last year mainly imported heating oil, polyethylene and fertilizers. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1708 GMT 7 Feb 84 LD]

MILITARY AREA NEWSPAPER -- Titograd, 3 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Titograd military area has gained its own first paper, entitled VOJNICKA RIJEC (SOLDIER'S WORD), which will be of great importance for imparting regular and high-quality information to soldiers, officers, and civilian personnel of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) in Montenegro. It has been announced that the paper will be the platform first and foremost of men of the ranks, as the title itself indicates, and of young officers who will affirm initiative and zeal in military collectives, and overall creativity in developing the Army and the Armed Forces as a whole. Major General Konrad Kolsek, commander of the Titograd military area, emphasized in the first issue of VOJNICKA RIJEC that the new paper will be a reliable and steadfast monitor of life and work in the units, installations, and commands of the military area; and that it will review their work and struggle to realize LCY policy and Comrade Tito's military thought and cause. The paper will publish the names of men and officers who distinguish themselves in exercises, workshops, classrooms, and offices; on test ranges and sports fields; and in cultural, entertainment, and other activities. Konrad Kolsek underlined: A man should always be in the forefront, not only because this must be his constant and all-round concern, but because only a correctly oriented and socially recognized personality is capable of taking a creative part in developing his own collective and thereby of strengthening the Army as a whole. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1312 GMT 3 Feb 84 LD]